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BY CHARLES W. SANDERS, A.M.

AUTHOR OF "SERIES OF SCHOOL READERS;" "ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS;" "ELEMENTARY AND ELOCUTIONARY CHART," ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

THIS New Speller, Definer, and Analyzer, is threefold in design, as the name implies. It leads the learner gradually through all those elementary lessons in language, which are essential to a complete knowledge of the sounds of individual letters, and the various combinations of the same, when employed to form syllables and words.

With the forms and sounds of words, that is, with the *spelling* and *pronunciation*, it deals thoroughly; but it by no means stops here. It employs almost every possible expedient for the development of their *meanings* also: comparing and contrasting them one with another, unfolding their significations by formal definitions, and everywhere rendering prominent those distinctions which are likely to escape the notice of youth.

In pursuance of this object, also, the latter portion of the volume is devoted to a brief, though systematic and comprehensive course of instruction in the analysis of Derivative and Compound words. This is done in a manner so simple, and, at the same time, so thorough, it is believed, as to furnish an easy, interesting, and quite sufficient introduction to the study of Etymological Analysis, as presented in any of the larger works on this subject, but especially to that recently published by the author of this Series.*

* The title of the work referred to above, is "SANDERS' ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS.

In reference to this part of the work, we cheerfully acknowledge our obligations to James N. McElligott, LL.D., of this city, with whose consent and that of the publishers, we have adopted, in the main, the plan of instruction pursued in his well-known Analytical Manual and Young Analyzer—works deservedly in high repute in almost every part of the country. Our aim, however, has been to *simplify* that plan, and bring it more fully within the comprehension of younger pupils; and in this, as we hope, our efforts have not been altogether unsuccessful.

Throughout the entire book the teacher will find every thing carefully adapted to the wants of the class-room. Every lesson, or exercise, is marked out and numbered, and so arranged and explained, that the pupil has no need to waste his teacher's time with inquiries, as to *what*, or *how much* he shall take at once, or *how* the lesson is to be studied. To him, especially, who is charged with the instruction of many pupils at the same time, this feature of the work can not fail to be highly acceptable.

Here and there, too, at suitable intervals, will be found appropriate Reading Lessons; and, that the nature of youth, "studious of change," may find, even in the Spelling Book, the gratifications of variety, the book is occasionally enlivened and adorned with pleasing pictorial illustrations.

With this brief outline of what is contained in the following pages, the New Speller, Definer, and Analyzer is respectfully submitted.

SANDERS'
NEW SPELLER,
DEFINER AND ANALYZER.

SECTION I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY signifies *correct spelling.* It treats, therefore, of letters, syllables, and words.

LETTERS are marks or characters which represent the sounds of the human voice, used in speaking.

The number of letters in the English language is twenty-six; viz., a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

These letters have each two forms, distinguished as *capitals and small letters.*

There are, moreover, three different sorts, or styles of letters commonly employed in English, all which appear, in the table on page 18.

A SYLLABLE is a letter, or a combination of letters, uttered by one emission of the voice, as; *a, art.*

A WORD is a syllable, or a combination of syllables, significant of an idea: as *man.*

A word of *one* syllable is called a MONOSYLLABLE.

A word of *two* syllables is called a DISSYLLABLE.

A word of three syllables is called a TRISYLLABLE.

A word of *four* or *more* syllables is called a POLYSYLLABLE.

Words are either primitive, derivative, simple, or compound.

A PRIMITIVE WORD is one derived from no other word; as, *love*, *fear*.

DERIVATIVE WORDS are those formed from primitives, by means of prefixes and suffixes;* as, *lovely*, *fearful*, *return*.

A SIMPLE WORD is one that is not compounded; as, *ship*, *wreck*.

A COMPOUND WORD is one that is composed of two or more simple ones; as, *shipwreck*, *neuertheless*.

Every word of more than one syllable, has one of them accented.

ACCENT is that particular stress of voice by which one syllable of a word is distinguished above others; as, *hope' less*, *dis pose'*.

A *secondary* accent is sometimes given to one or more syllables, besides that which receives the *primary* accent; as, *ed'' u cate'*, *sat' is fac'' tion*.

ORTHOEPY is the art of pronouncing words with propriety.

QUESTIONS.—What is Orthography? What are letters? How many letters in the English language? What is a syllable? What is a word? What is a Primitive word? &c. &c.

Teachers will extend the questions as they may think it expedient.

* For a larger account of Primitives, Derivatives, &c., see page 138. Also, SANDERS' ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH WORDS.

SECTION II.

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A VOWEL, is a letter representing a free, uninterrupted sound of the voice. The vowels are A, E, I, O, U, W, and Y.

I, U, W, and Y, however, are sometimes consonants.

I is a consonant, when followed by a vowel in the same syllable, preceded by the accent, as in *al'ien.*

U is always a consonant after *q*, as in *quit*, and sometimes after *g* and *s*, as in *anguish*, *suasion.*

W is a consonant in all cases, except when *a*, *e*, or *o* immediately precedes it in the same syllable.

Y is a consonant, when it immediately precedes a vowel in the same syllable.

A CONSONANT is a letter representing a sound of the voice, modified by some interruption from the organs of speech.

A DIPHTHONG is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as, *oi* in *oil.*

A diphthong, in which one of the vowels is not sounded, is said to be impure, or improper.

The pure diphthongs in English are four; viz., *oi* in *voice*, *oy* in *boy*, *ou* in *loud*, and *ow* in *now.* *Ou* and *ow*, however, are sometimes impure diphthongs.

The impure diphthongs are usually reckoned twenty-four; viz., *ae*, *ai*, *au*, *aw*, *ay*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *oa*, *oe*, *oo*, *ou*, *ow*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uy.*

A TRIPHTHONG is the union of three vowels in one syllable; as, *uoy* in *buoy; ieu* in *lieu.*

There are in English forty-three elementary sounds: eighteen being vowels, and twenty-five consonants.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Tonics.

Element.		*Power.*
1.—¹A	as in	*A*pe.
2.—²A	"	*A*rm.
3.—³A	"	*A*ll.
4.—⁴A	"	*A*t.
5.—⁵A	"	C*a*re.
6.—⁶A	"	*A*sk.
7.—¹E	"	*E*ve.
8.—²E	"	*E*nd.
9.—¹I	"	*I*ce.
10.—²I	"	*I*t.
11.—¹O	"	*O*ld.
12.—²O	"	D*o*.
13.—³O	"	*O*x.
14.—¹U	"	T*u*ne.
15.—²U	"	*U*p.
16.—³U	"	P*u*ll.
17.—OI	"	*O*il.
18.—OU	"	*O*ut.

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

Sub-tonics.

19.—B	as in	*B*at.
20.—D	"	*D*un.

Sub-tonics.

Element.		*Power.*
21.—G	as in	*G*un.
22.—J	"	*J*et.
23.—L	"	*L*et.
24.—M	"	*M*an.
25.—N	"	*N*ot.
26.—R	"	*R*un.
27.—V	"	*V*ent.
28.—W	"	*W*ent.
29.—Y	"	*Y*es.
30.—¹Z	"	*Z*eal.
31.—²Z	"	A*z*ure.
32.—NG	"	Si*ng*.
33.—TH	"	*Th*y.

A-tonics.

34.—F	as in	*F*it.
35.—H	"	*H*at.
36.—K	"	*K*id.
37.—P	"	*P*it.
38.—S	"	*S*in.
39.—T	"	*T*op.
40.—CH	"	*Ch*at.
41.—SH	"	*Sh*un.
42.—TH	"	*Th*in.
43.—WH	"	*Wh*en

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE VOWEL ELEMENTS.

1st. For *Long* ¹A, we have *ai*, as in *sail*; *au* in *gauge*; *ay* in *lay*; *ea* in *great*; *ei* in *deign*; *ey* in *they*.

2d. For *Flat* ²A, *au* in *daunt*; *ua* in *guard*; *ea* in *heart*.

3d. For *Broad* ³A, *au* in *pause*; *aw* in *law*; *eo* in *George*; *oa* in *groat*; *o* in *horn*; *ou* in *sought*.

4th. For *Short* ⁴A, *ai* in *plaid*; *ua* in *guaranty*.

5th. For ⁵A before r, *ai* in *hair*; *ea* in *bear*; *ei* in *their*; *e* in *where*.

6th. For *Long* ¹E, *ea* in *weak*; *ei* in *seize*; *ie* in *brief*; *eo* in *people*; *i* in *pique*; *ey* in *key*.

7th. For *Short* ²*E*, *a* in *any*; *ai* in *said*; *ay* in *says*; *ea* in *dead*; *ei* in *heifer*; *eo* in *leopard*; *ie* in *friend*; *ue* in *guess*; *u* in *bury*.
8th. For *Long* ¹I, *ai* in *aisle*; *ei* in *sleight*; *ey* in *eye*; *ie* in *die*; *ui* in *guide*; *uy* in *buy*; *y* in *try*.
9th. For *Short* ²I, *e* in *English*; *ee* in *been*; *ie* in *sieve*; *o* in *woman*; *u* in *busy*; *ui* in *build*; *y* in *symbol*.
10th. For *Long* ¹O, *au* in *hautboy*; *eau* in *beau*; *eo* in *yeoman*; *ew* in *sew*; *oa* in *boat*; *oe* in *hoe*; *ou* in *soul*; *ow* in *flow*.
11th. For *Long Slender* ²O, *oe* in *shoe*; *ou* in *soup*.
12th. For *Short* ³O, *a* in *was*; *ou* in *hough*; *ow* in *knowledge*.
13th. For *Long* ¹U, *eau* in *beauty*; *eu* in *feud*; *ew* in *dew*; *ue* in *cue*; *ui* in *suit*; *ou* in *your*.
14th. For *Short* ²U, *e* in *her*; *i* in *sir*; *oe* in *does*; *o* in *love*; *y* in *myrrh*.
15th. For *Short Slender* ³U, *o* in *wolf*; *ou* in *would*.
16th. For OI, *oy* in *joy*.
17th. For OU, *ow* in *now*.

How many substitutes has long A? What are they? &c.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE CONSONANT ELEMENTS.

1st. For F we have *gh*, as in *laugh*; *ph* in *sphere*.
2d. For J, *g* in *gem*, *gin*, *gyre*.
3d. For K, *c* in *can*; *ch* in *chord*; *gh* in *hough*; *q* in *quit*.
4th. For S, *c* in *cent*, *cion*, *cygnet*.
5th. For T, *d* in *faced*; *phth* in *phthisic*.
6th. For V, *f* in *of*; *ph* in *Stephen*.
7th. For Y, *i* in *onion*, *valiant*.
8th. For ¹Z, *c* in *suffice*; *s* in *is*; *x* in *Xerxes*.
9th. For ²Z, *s* in *treasure*; *z* in *azure*; *si* in *fusion*; *zi* in *glazier*.
10th. For NG, *n* in *conch*; *anker*.
11th. For SH, *ce* in *ocean*; *ci* in *social*; *ch* in *chaise*; *si* in *pension*; *s* in *sure*; *ss* in *issue*; *ti* in *notion*.
12th. For CH, *ti* in *fustian*, *mixtion*.
B, D, G, H, L, M, N, P, and R, have no substitutes.

How many substitutes has F? What are they? &c.

SECTION III.

REMARKS ON THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

THE VOWELS.

A. The sound of *a*, as in *was*, is equivalent to the 3d sound of *o*, as in *ox*. See substitutes for the Vowel Elements, 12th; page 11.

E. The sound of *e*, as in *they*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *a*, as in *ape;* the sound of *e*, as in *her*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *fur;* and the sound of *e*, as in *been*,—to the 2d sound of *i*, as in *kin*. See substitutes 1st, 14th, and 9th; pages 10 and 11.

I. The sound of *i*, as in *pique*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *e*, as in *eke;* and the sound of *i*, as in *sir*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *pur*. See substitutes 6th and 14th: pages 10 and 11.

O. The sound of *o*, as in *for*, is equivalent to the 3d sound of *a*, as in *war;* the sound of *o*, as in *wool*,—to the 3d sound of *u*, as in *pull;* and the sound of *o*, as in *love*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *dun*. See substitutes 3d, 15th and 14th.

U. The sound of *u*, as in *bury*, is equivalent to the 2d sound of *e*, as in *very;* and the sound of *u*, as in *busy*,—to the 2d sound of *i*, as in *dizzy*. See substitutes 7th and 9th.

W. The sound of *w*, as in *pew*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *u*, as in *due*. See substitute 13th.

Y. The sound of *y*, as in *dry*, is equivalent to the 1st sound of *i*, as in *die;* the sound of *y*, as in *hymn*,—to the 2d sound of *i*, as in *dim;* and the sound of *y*, as in *myrtle*,—to the 2d sound of *u*, as in *turtle*. See substitutes 8th, 9th, and 14th.

OY. The sound of *oy*, as in *toy*, is equivalent to *oi*, as in *toil*. See substitute 16th.

OW. The sound of *ow*, as in *town*, is equivalent to *ou*, as in *noun*. See substitute 17th.

THE CONSONANTS.

B has but one sound, as in *bib*. It is silent before *t*, and after *m*, in the same syllable, as in *debt*, *dumb*.

C, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and *t*, has a hard sound like *k*, as in *can*, *cot*, *cup*, *clan*, *crag*, *act*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a soft sound like *s*, as in *cent*, *cite*, *ci'on*, *fac'et*. In some words it sounds like *z*, as in *sice*, *suffice*, &c. It is sometimes silent, as in *Czar*, *indict*, *victuals*. See substitutes for the Consonant Elements 3d, 4th, 8th; page 11.

D has no substitute; when, however, the syllable *ed* is preceded by the A-tonics, or sharp consonants *c*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *x*, *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *qu*, or *gh* sounded like *f*, the *e* is silent, and *d* is joined to the preceding syllable, and sounds like *t*. Thus, *chas ed*, *vex ed*, are pronounced *chaste*, *vext*, &c. See substitute 5th; page 11.

F, in the word *of*, sounds like *v*. But when *of* is compounded with *here*, *there*, *where*, the *f* retains its proper sound ; as, *hereof*, *thereof*, *whereof*. F is never silent. See substitute 6th.

G, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, has a hard sound, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*, *glen*, *grip*. Before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it has a soft sound like *j*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyre*, *ag'ile*. In some words, however, *g*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, retains its hard sound, as in *get*, *give*, *buggy*. G is silent before *m* or *n* in the same syllable, as in *phlegm*, *gnat*. See substitute 2d.

H is the mark of an aspirate, or rough breathing, as heard in the words *he*, *hue*, &c. It is silent after *r*, and at the end of a syllable, preceded by a vowel, as in *rhyme*, *ah*, *oh*.

J has the same sound as soft *g*, as in *jibe*. J is never silent.

K has but one sound, as in *ken*. It is always silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in *knife*.

L has but one sound, as in *lame*. It is sometimes silent before *d*, *f*, *k*, *m*, and *v*, as in *would*, *half*, *walk*, *calm*, *salve*.

M has but one sound, as in *man*. It is silent before *n*, as in *mne mon'ics*.

N, except when a substitute for *ng*, (see p. 11.), has but one sound, as in *nut*. It is silent when preceded by *l* or *m*, in the same syllable, as in *kiln*, *hymn*.

P has but one sound, as in *pip*, except in *cupboard*, *clapboard*, where it is sounded like *b*. It is silent before *n*, and sometimes before *s* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *pneu mat'ics*, *psalm*, *receipt*.

Q has the sound of *k*, as in *quit*. Q is never silent. See substitute 3d.

R, before a consonant, and at the end of words and syllables, has a smooth sound, as in *barb*, *bar'ter*; before a vowel its sound is rough, or slightly trilled, as in *river*, *ripple*. R is never silent.

S has a sharp, hissing sound, as in *sin*. It sometimes has the sound of *z*, as in *was*; of *sh*, as in *sure*; and of *zh*, when followed by *u*, preceded by a vowel, as in *pleasure*. It is sometimes silent, as in *isle*. See substitutes 8th, 11th, and 9th.

T has but one sound, as in *ten*. It is silent after *s* before *le* or *en*, as in *thistle*, *hasten*.

V has but one sound, as in *valve*. It is never silent.

W, when a consonant, has but one sound, as in *went*. *Wh* is pronounced as if the *h* preceded *w*, as in *when*, &c. Some, however, regard the combination *wh*, as representing a single vocal element. See ATONICS, p. 10.

X has the sound of *ks*, as in *vex*; of *gz*, as in *exalt*, and of *z*, at the beginning of Greek names, as in *Xenophon*.

Y, when a consonant, has but one sound, as in *yet*.

Z has its proper sound, as in *zeal*, and sometimes the sound of *zh*, as in *azure*. See substitute 9th.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

The Consonants *ch*, *sh*, *th*, *ng*, *gh*, and *ph*, represent the sounds or combination of sounds specified in the following illustrations. These combinations of letters are here called Double Consonants.

CH has the sound of *tch*, as in *church;* the sound of *k*, as in *chord*, and of *sh*, as in *chaise*. Ch is silent, as in *schism*. See substitutes 3d and 11th.

SH has but one sound, as in *shop*.

TH has a sharp sound, as in *thin*, and a flat sound, as in *this*. See Sub-tonics and A-tonics 33 and 42; page 10.

NG has a nasal sound, as in *sing*, and the sound of *nj* when followed by *e* in the same syllable, as in *singe*. In some words the sound of *g* is inserted after that of *ng*, as in *anger*, pronounced *ang'ger*. See substitute 10th; page 11.

GH has the sound of *f*, as in *laugh*, and of *k*, as in *hough*. The *h* is silent, as in *ghost*, and the *g* and *h* are both sometimes silent, as in *might*. See substitutes 1st and 3d.

PH has the sound of *f*, as in *sphere;* and of *v*, as in *Stephen*. See substitutes 1st and 6th.

COMBINATIONS.

The Combinations *ce*, *ci*, *si*, *ti*, and *zi*, represent the following sounds: namely,

CE, *ci*, *si*, and *ti*, have the sound of *sh* before a vowel, when preceded by an accented syllable, as in *o'cean*, *so'cial*, *pen'sion*, *no'tion*. See substitute 11th.

SI and *zi* have the sound of *zh* before a vowel, when preceded by an accented syllable, as in *fu'sion*, *gla'zier*. See substitute 9th.

TI has the sound of *ch* before a vowel, when preceded by an accented syllable, ending with *s* or *x*, as in *fus'tian*, *mix'tion*. See substitute 12th.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long, as in mā̇te, mē̇te, mī̇te, mō̇te, mū̇te, drȳ.
ä, as in fär.
ạ̈, as in fạ̈ll.
ạ, as in whạt.
â, as in câre.
à, as in làst.
ê, as in hêir.
ẹ̈, like long *a*, as in prẹ̈y.
ĕ, as in hĕr.
ï, like long *e*, as in shïre.
ĭ, as in bĭrd.
ö, as in möve.
ŏ, like short *u*, as in lŏve.
ọ, as in wọlf.
oo, as in moon.
ọọ, as in lọọk.
ṵ, as in fṵll.
û, as in rûde.
ў, as in mўrrh.
c, or ch hard, like *k*, as in can, chord.
c soft, like *s*, as in cite.
ch, as much.
c̄h, like *sh*, as in c̄haise.
ġ soft, like *j*, as in ġem.
g hard, as in get.
$, like *z*, as in i$.
s, as in sin.
t̄h, as in t̄his.
th, as in thin.

The double accent (″) is used when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *an″ ger*, (see page 16); also, when the sound (*sh*) of *ci* or *ti* is drawn back to the preceding syllable, as in *spe″ cial, in ï″ tiate.*

In the following work, all letters printed in *Italics* are silent. This however, is done only where mistakes in pronunciation are otherwise likely to be made.

EXERCISES IN THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Spelling.	Pronunciation.	Spelling.	Pronunciation.
c̄ha*i*$e	sh ā z e	*k*no*w*l′ edge	n o l′ e d j
*p*sälm	s ä m	fac ile	f a s i l
nạ̈*ugh*t	n ạ t	wạ̈*l*k ed	w ạ k t
c̄ha$m	k a z m	suf fīce′	s u f f ī z e′
sphēre	s f ē r e	po lïce	p o l ē ē c e
phle*g*m	f l e m	ex ạ̈lt	e g z ạ̈ l t
*gu*ī$e	g ī z e	an″ guish	a n g′ g w i s h
quin*ce*	k w i n s	rī*gh*t eous	r ī c h u s
*gh*ōsts	g ō s t s	whis *tle*	h w i s s l
sö*up*	s o o p	o cean	o s h u n
tŏng*ue*	t u n g	pär tial	p ä r s h a l
*t*hey	*th* ā	mix tion	m i x c h u n
thrö*ugh*	t h r o o	glā zier	g l ā z h u r
sūre	s h u r e	diph thong	d i f t h o n g

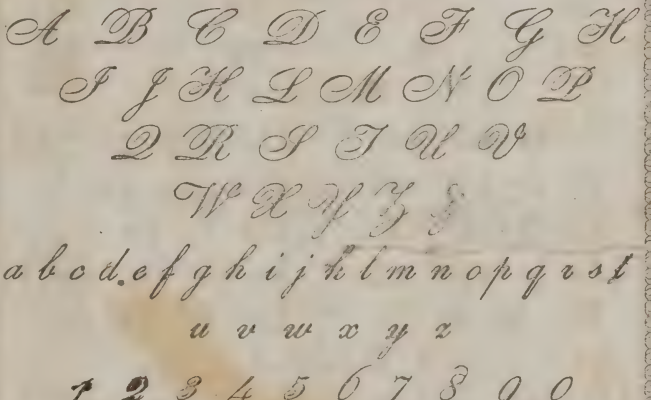
THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.		ITALIC LETTERS.		OLD ENGLISH.	
a	A	*a*	*A*	a	A
b	B	*b*	*B*	b	B
c	C	*c*	*C*	c	C
d	D	*d*	*D*	d	D
e	E	*e*	*E*	e	E
f	F	*f*	*F*	f	F
g	G	*g*	*G*	g	G
h	H	*h*	*H*	h	H
i	I	*i*	*I*	i	I
j	J	*j*	*J*	j	J
k	K	*k*	*K*	k	K
l	L	*l*	*L*	l	L
m	M	*m*	*M*	m	M
n	N	*n*	*N*	n	N
o	O	*o*	*O*	o	O
p	P	*p*	*P*	p	P
q	Q	*q*	*Q*	q	Q
r	R	*r*	*R*	r	R
s	S	*s*	*S*	s	S
t	T	*t*	*T*	t	T
u	U	*u*	*U*	u	U
v	V	*v*	*V*	v	V
w	W	*w*	*W*	w	W
x	X	*x*	*X*	x	X
y	Y	*y*	*Y*	y	Y
z	Z	*z*	*Z*	z	Z
&		*&*		&	

CLASSIFICATION OF THE LETTERS.*

a	A	b	B
e	E	d	D
i	I	p	P
o	O	q	Q
u	U	g	G
m	M	c	C
n	N	t	T
r	R	l	L
s	S	h	H
v	V	k	K
w	W	f	F
x	X	j	J
z	Z	y	Y

SCRIPT.



* In teaching the Alphabet, it is recommended that not more than three or four letters be presented to the mind of the child at once. When these are thoroughly mastered, let him be taught three or four more, and so on until he is familiar with the whole. The pupil should learn the vowels first; and, when he has learned three or four consonants, let him join vowels and consonants, and so form words and syllables; as, *he is in, we go up, &c.*

SECTION IV.

Exercise 1.

WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

be	ye	no	by
he	go	so	fy
me	ho	do	my
we	lo	to	ah

Exercise 2.

am	ax	it	ox
an	if	of	oh
as	in	on	up
at	is	or	us

Exercise 3.

It is an ox.
It is my ox.
Is it an ax?
It is my ax.
He is at it.

Do we go in?
We do go in.
He is to go.
Is he by me?
He is by us.

Exercise 4.

Do we go in, as ye go up?
No; we go up, as ye go in.
If it be so, he is to go on.
Is he to do it as ye do?
Oh no! he is to do it as we do.

SECTION V.

Exercise 5.

WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

cab	had	gag	ram	ran
dab	pad	rag	ban	tan
gab	sad	sag	can	cap
nab	dag	tag	fan	hap
gad	fag	ham	pan	map

Exercise 6.

tap	rat	bed	gem	pen
cat	sat	fed	hem	ten
hat	vat	ted	den	wen
mat	pax	leg	hen	let
pat	wax	peg	men	met

Exercise 7.

net	jib	fid	rid	wig
pet	nib	hid	fig	fin
yet	rib	kid	jig	hin
bib	bid	lid	pig	kin
fib	did	mid	rig	pin

Exercise 8.

tin	pip	tip	kit	sit
lip	rip	bit	lit	nit
nip	sip	fit	pit	fix

mix	bob	job	rob	hod
pix	cob	lob	sob	nod
six	fob	mob	cod	pod

EXERCISE 9.

dog	lop	got	cub	bug
hog	pop	pot	dub	dug
jog	sop	rot	hub	hug
log	top	sot	tub	jug
cop	cot	box	bud	lug
hop	dot	fox	cud	mug

EXERCISE 10.

pug	rum	sup	nut	end
rug	bun	cur	rut	fly
tug	gun	pur	car	ply
gum	nun	cut	par	pry
hum	cup	hut	tar	sky
lum	pup	jut	arm	sly

EXERCISE 11.

gas	for	she	ilk	egg
yam	nor	and	imp	ell
get	pus	ash	ink	err
gig	sol	asp	elk	off
his	yon	ice	elm	oft

EXERCISE 12.

READING LESSON.

The cow is in the lot.
The pig is in the sty.
The cat is on the mat.
The cat can mew and pur.
The boy is by his dog.
The fox can run to his den.
How the dog and fox do run!

EXERCISE 13.

The bat can eat a fly.
A bat can fly in the air.
The fly can sip the dew.
The owl can eat a hen.
The cat can eat a rat.
The ape can eat a nut.
Can you eat a nut, too?

SECTION VI.

EXERCISES ILLUSTRATING THE TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Exercise 14.

WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

The sound of *A*, as in *ape*, and of *A*, as in *care*.

bābe	cāge	dāle	lāne	mâre
lace	cake	gale	nape	vāse
dace	lake	dame	rape	rate
cade	make	lame	tape	pave
jade	rake	bane	câre*	gave
safe	sake	cane	dâre	save

Exercise 15.

The sound of *I*, as in *ice*.

dīce	fīfe	dīme	wīne	dīve
lice	rife	dine	pipe	five
mice	wife	mine	wipe	hive
hide	bile	nine	fire	hind
ride	mile	pine	tire	rind
side	tile	vine	wire	pint

Exercise 16.

The sound of *O*, as in *old*.

lōbe	jōke	dōme	tōne	wōre
robe	poke	bone	cope	yore
code	yoke	cone	lope	dọte
node	dole	hone	rope	hove
coke	mole	lone	tope	wove

* The *a*, in such words as *care*, *bare*, *fare*, *fair*, though not exactly the same in sound as in *ape*, *fate*, and the other examples given above, is still so nearly the same, that we have chosen, with Dr. Webster, to place these words all under the same head. Care, however, should be taken not to pronounce these words in two syllables; as *ca er*, *fa er*, &c.

Exercise 17.

The sound of *A*, as in *arm*, and of *A*, as in *ask*.

lärd	märl	cärp	tȧsk	wȧft
lark	farm	harp	hȧsp	chär
park	barn	cart	gȧsp	scar
carl	darn	dart	rȧsp	spar
harl	yarn	bȧsk	rȧft	star

Exercise 18.

The sound of *A*, as in *at*.

drab	clam	flap	hack	camp
scab	cram	slap	jack	lamp
slab	sham	snap	pack	samp
brad	slam	chat	land	cash
shad	bran	plat	hang	dash
crag	scan	slat	rang	gash
snag	span	spat	hank	hash
stag	clap	flax	sank	mash

Exercise 19.

The sound of *E*, as in *end*, and of *E*, as in *her*.

fled	delf	send	wept	lest
sled	self	tend	gĕrm	nest
sped	yelk	dent	tĕrm	pest
beck	tell	lent	fĕrn	vest
neck	yell	pent	vĕrb	mess
held	yelp	vent	mesh	next
weld	welt	kept	desk	text

Exercise 20.

The sound of *I*, as in *it*.

crib	swig	spin	flip	frit
skid	slim	twin	grip	grit
slid	chin	chip	ship	slit
brig	grin	clip	snip	spit
prig	shin	drip	trip	twit

Exercise 21.

kick	sift	wing	dish	mill
lick	milt	kink	disk	pill
nick	tilt	mink	lisp	rill
rick	wilt	tink	wisp	sill
tick	pimp	wink	fist	hiss
wick	ling	lint	fill	miss

Exercise 22.

The sound of *O*, as in *ox*.

snob	from	scot	romp	loll
plod	chop	shot	fond	boss
shod	drop	trot	font	loss
trod	shop	mock	cost*	moss
frog	slop	sock	tost	ross
grog	clot	loft	doll	toss

Exercise 23.

The sound of *U*, as in *up*.

chub	plug	slur	such	tuck
grub	slug	spur	buck	bulb
snub	chum	plus	duck	hulk
stub	drum	shut	luck	gulp
spud	spun	smut	muck	pulp
stud	stun	much	puck	bump

Exercise 24.

dump	lung	lunt	husk	hull
hump	pung	runt	dusk	lull
bump	sung	surd	musk	mull
rump	junk	burn	rusk	buff
fund	punk	gush	bust	cuff
bung	sunk	mush	lust	luff
hung	hunt	busk	rust	muff

* The sound of *o*, as in *cost*, *loss*, is somewhat lengthened from that of *o*, in *not*, and yet not so long as that of *o*, in *nor*.

Exercise 25.—Reading Lesson.

A good book will teach us good things.
We must try to learn as much as we can.
We must do good to them that hate us.
We must love those who do not love us.
We must seek to do all the good we can.
This earth is not our place of rest.
Our days, months, and years will soon pass away.
If God be our friend, we have naught to fear.

SECTION VII.

EXERCISES ILLUSTRATING THE TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

Exercise 26.

The sound of *A*, as in *ape*, and of *A*, as in *care*.

brāce	drāke	mānge	swâre	shāve
glade	flake	crape	crāte	slave
shade	snake	scrape	skate	stave
spade	spake	grape	slate	braze
stage	swale	spâre	state	craze
crake	whale	squâre	taste	glaze

Exercise 27.

The sound of *A*, as in *arm*, and of *A*, as in *ask*.

äre	stärk	pärse	slȧnt	stȧnch
farce	chart	parts	chȧnce	chȧff
parch	carve	harsh	dȧnce	rȧff
starch	starve	mar$	glȧnce	brȧss
shark	scarf	flȧsk	prȧnce	glȧss
spark	scarp	pȧnt*	trȧnce	grȧss

* "The sound of *a* in *far*, *daunt*, &c., and its sound in *fast*, *pant*, &c., being radically the same, is represented by the same character; yet in words like *fast*, *clasp*, *asp*, *pass*, *waft*, *path*, *pant*, &c., the sound is not so much prolonged as in *far*, and in such words as *dance*, *advantage*, it is shortened still more; and by some, is changed into the sound of *a*, as in *fat*."—Dr. Webster.

Exercise 28.

The sound of *A*, as in *at*.

clack	brand	twang	crank	clamp
crack	gland	brant	drank	cramp
quack	stand	cant	plank	scamp
smack	slang	plant	prank	stamp
stack	sprang	scant	shank	scalp

Exercise 29.

clash	splash	swam	hatch	strap
crash	trash	hast	latch	flange
flash	scrag	shall	ratch	rapt
plash	shag	shalt	scratch	spa$m
slash	swag	batch	snatch	valve

Exercise 30.

The sound of *E*, as in *eve*.

trēē	bēēf	kēēp	snēēr	scrēēn
spree	reef	peep	sheet	chee$e
bleed	eel	sheep	sleet	sneeze
breed	feel	sweep	street	squeeze
freed	keel	weep	fleece	wheeze
weed	reel	leer	geese	reeve

Exercise 31.

The sound of *E*, as in *end*, and of *E*, as in *her*.

bench	fence	fledge	wedge	whet
stench	pence	hedge	helm	helve
wench	whence	kedge	whelk	shelve
spend	flense	sedge	whelp	twelve
splent	dredge	sledge	when	spĕrm

Exercise 32.

quĕrn	sketch	sect	vĕrse	shell
flesh	clef	nĕrve	tense	smell
etch	tret	sĕrve	crept	spell
fletch	else	swĕrve	swept	chess
ketch	len$	vĕrge	shelf	cress

Exercise 33.

The sound of *I*, as in *ice*.

brībe	strīde	crīme	swīne	quīte
slice	strife	prime	twine	drive
spice	spike	slime	stripe	strive
splice	spile	brine	tripe	prize
twice	while	chine	spire	blind
pride	chime	shine	squire	grind

Exercise 34.

The sound of *I*, as in *it*.

brick	squib	splint	swing	finch
chick	bilge	squint	fringe	inch
click	bridge	ling	hinge	pinch
crick	chink	sling	singe	mince
quid	flint	sting	springe	quince
quiz	print	string	film	since

Exercise 35.

chill	cliff	whiz	hitch	milch
frill	miff	which	stitch	strip
spill	sniff	whisk	witch	strict
still	skiff	whist	switch	shift
swill	stiff	itch	grist	script
squill	whiff	flitch	quilt	rinse

Exercise 36.

The sound of *O*, as in *old*.

brōke	chōre	smōte	dōge	shōrn
spoke	snore	grove	hold	torn
stole	store	clove	gold	worn
crone	swore	drove	host	sworn
prone	cho$e	stove	most	sword
stone	no$e	strove	bolt	porch
grope	pro$e	wove	jolt	door
slope	shote	stroll	pork	floor

Exercise 37.

The sound of *O*, as in *do*.

coo	brood	stool	loop	roost
loo	proof	boom	scoop	goose
woo	hoof	loon	sloop	moose
*w*ho	roof	moon	swoop	noo$e
mood	spool	noon	troop	*w*hom
rood	tool	coop	hoot	*w*ho$e

Exercise 38.

The sound of *U*, as in *tune*, and of *U*, as in *rude*.

cūbe	dūpe	rûse	trûce	flūte
rûde	rûne	yūle	flūke	prûde
lūce	tūne	puke	flume	prûne

Exercise 39.

The sound of *U*, as in *up*.

dunce	struck	slush	strung	grunt
chuck	stuck	clung	stung	stunt
cluck	blush	flung	swung	plump
pluck	flush	slung	drunk	slump
shuck	plush	sprung	skunk	stump

Exercise 40.

bulge	crust	lunch	grudge	sud$
burse	trust	lurch	sludge	bluff
nurse	churn	strut	trudge	snuff
purse	spurn	spurt	crutch	stuff
durst	hunch	scurf	mumps	truss

Exercise 41.

The sound of *A*, as in *all*, and of *O*, as in *for*.

tạll	wạrt	hạlt	cork	storm
stall	swart	malt	fork	torch
squall	swarm	spalt	sort	scorch
sward	warp	born	snort	horse
quart	scald	horn	stork	gone

In the words *squall*, *sward*, *swarm*, &c., are *u* and *w* vowels or consonants? See page 9.

Exercise 42.

The sound of *O*, as in *ox*, and of *A*, as in *wad*.

block	stock	botch	solve	whạt
chock	croft	crotch	tong$	squạd
clock	frond	notch	wạd	squạsh
crock	frost	chops	wạ$	squạt
flock	dodge	bots	wạsp	swạmp
frock	lodge	copse	wạst	swạn

Exercise 43.

The sound of *U*, as in *full*, and of *O*, as in *wolf*.

fụll	pụss	wọọl	rọọk	stọọk
bull	wọlf	hook	took	hoop
bush	stọọd	look	shook	soot

Exercise 44.

Words containing the pure Diphthongs, *oi* and *oy*, as in *oil*, *joy*.

oil	coif	doit	foist	toi$e
roil	groin	quoit	joint	hoy
soil	loin	joist	voice	toy

Exercise 45.

Words containing the pure Diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, as in *out*, *now*.

loud	gout	douse	rounce	how
cloud	pout	grouse	gouge	mow
proud	scout	house	lounge	now
couch	shout	mouse	our$	owl
pouch	snout	souse	brow	howl
slouch	spout	spou$e	plow	gown
hound	stout	flounce	scow	crown
round	trout	frounce	town	drown
wound	fount	pounce	brown	brow$e

Exercise 46.—Reading Lesson.

ANN AND HER BIRD.

Ann had a bird by the name of Ned, which she kept in a neat wire cage.

Ann was quite fond of Ned. He would hop round his cage, and sing for an hour at a time.

One day, when Ann went to feed Ned, and give him some drink, she left the door of the cage open, and went out in the yard to play.

Ned flew down on the floor to pick up the crumbs of bread, and the sly old gray cat caught him, and ran off with him.

Ann heard the cry of her bird, and ran to save his life; but she was too late. Her poor bird was dead!

The blood ran out of the wounds which had been made by the sharp nails and teeth of the cat.

Ann took poor Ned, and sat down and wept for a long time, to think she should no more hear the sweet song of her dear bird, and that she had been the cause of his death.

SECTION VIII.

Exercise 47.

Easy words of two syllables, further illustrating the first sound of *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, arranged promiscuously.

bī′ as	dū′ ty	lā′ ma	pō′ ny	sō′ da
bo ny	fu el	li on	po $y	so fa
ca ny	ga la	mi ca	pu ny	so lo
co ny	ha lo	na vy	re al	su et
di al	ha zy	pe an	ri ot	ti dy
di et	he ro	pi ca	ro $y	to ry
du el	ju ry	po em	ru by	ve to
du ly	la dy	po et	sa go	zi on

Exercise 48.

ā′ corn	cī′ der	grā′ vy	mā′ ple	stōn′ y
a pril	clo ver	gro cer	mu $ic	ti ger
bāk er	co lon	grû el	pa per	to per
bi ble	cra dle	i cy	pōk er	trû ant
bi son	cri er	la dle	rīd er	tu lip
bu gle	dīv er	li lac	shāv er	vōt er
cam bric	fly ing	lo cust	smōk y	wa fer
chi na	go ing	māk er	spi der	ze bra

Exercise 49.

The sound of *A*, as in *at*.

al′ bum	band′ box	cam′ let	dan″ gle	hand′ y
al um	băr rel	can dle	flan nel	hat ter
an vil	blad der	can dy	gal lon	lad der
ap ple	bran dy	cat tle	gan der	lan cet
at las	cab bage	chap el	gar ret	land ing
asp en	cab in	chap ter	grav el	lan tern
bag pipe	cam el	damp er	ham mer	lap dog

What sound has *s* in the words *posy*, *rosy*, and *music?* Has *g* a hard or soft sound, in the word *tiger?* Why is the word *dangle* marked with a double accent? See page 17.

Exercise 50.

mad′ am	pad′ lock	rack′ et	sat′ in	spat′ ter
mag got	pan cake	rat tle	scam per	stag ger
mal let	pan try	ram rod	shab by	tan ner
man tle	pat ter	sad dle	shag gy	tram ple
pad dle	par rot	sal ad	shan ty	wag on

Exercise 51.

Easy words of two syllables, further illustrating the second sound of *e*, *i*, and *u*, arranged promiscuously.

bed′ ding	but′ ter	crum′ ble	dip′ per	em′ ber$
bed post	cher ry	curl y	drib ble	en try
bed time	chi$ el	cus tard	drum mer	fer ule
bish op	cin der$	cut ter	dump ling	fib ber
bub ble	cit y	cut ting	dust er	fish er
buck le	clut ter	din ner	dust y	gim let

Exercise 52.

ġin′ ger	hem′ lock	let′ tuce	mel′ on	mu$′ lin
giv er	hur ry	lil y	mit ten	mus tard
giz zard	hunt er	lem on	muf fin	neck lace
grid dle	in step	lin en	mur der	net tle
gun ner	jel ly	lum ber	mus ket	nib ble
help er	jum ble	lump y	musk rat	nick name

Exercise 53.

nut′ meg	pic′ nic	pur′ ple	rib′ bon	rust′ y
peb ble	pip pin	pud dle	rub ber	scut tle
ped dler	pim ple	pup pet	rub bish	shil ling
pen ny	plen ty	pup py	rud der	ship ping
pep per	prim er	put ty	ruf fle	shud der
pest er	puck er	re$ in	rug ged	shut ter

Exercise 54.

shut′ tle	sim′ mer	skil′ let	slum′ ber	spin′ ner
sick ish	sim ple	skim mer	smut ty	spin ster
sick le	sing ing	skip per	snuf fer	sput ter
sift er	sin ner	skit tish	snuf fle	stin gy
silk y	sir up	slip per	spig ot	stub ble
sil ver	sit ting	sliv er	spin dle	stud y

Exercise 55.

stum′ ble	tick′ ing	tip′ pet	tur′ nip	whisk′ er
sup per	tick et	trim ming	turn er	whis ky
swim mer	tick le	trip ping	vel vet	whis per
tas sel	tim ber	trun dle	ves sel	whim per
tem pest	tink er	tum ble	vest ing	wit ty
tem ple	tink le	tur bot	vi$ it	zig zag

Exercise 56.

The sound of *O*, as in *ox*.

blos′ som	clo$′ et	dol′ lar	nos′ tril	rock′ et
blot ter	cob ble	fod der	pop gun	rock y
bod kin	cob web	gob let	pop lar	sol id
bod y	cof fin	go$ ling	pop py	slop py
bon fire	col ic	gos pel	pros per	sor ry
bon net	cop per	lob ster	pot ter	tot ter
bot tle	com ma	nod dle	rob in	trot ter
chop per	cot tage	nog gin	rock er	yon der

SECTION IX.

Exercise 57.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE VOWEL ELEMENTS.

Ai, *ay*, *au*, *ea*, *ei*, and *ey*, having the sound of *A*, as in *ape*, and of *A*, as in *care*.

pāid*	clāim	trāin	sāint	stāy
waif	brain	brait	taint	stray
fail	chain	trait	clay	jeān
jail	grain	lâir†	dray	sweâr
nail	skain	châir	jay	vein
snail	slain	câirn	pay	whey
trail	sprain	pāint	splay	whêre
flail	swain	quaint	spray	gāuge

* The pupil will notice that the combinations *ai*, *ay*, &c., are impure diphthongs, in which one of the vowels is *silent*.

† See note, page 24.

Exercise 58.

Au, aw, and *oa,* having the sound of *A,* as in *all.*

sạuce	jạw	gạwk	sprạwl	drạwn
cau$e	taw	hawk	yawl	sawn
gauze	slaw	drawl	brawn	spawn
caw	squaw	scrawl	dawn	shawm
daw	straw	shawl	fawn	groat

Exercise 59.

Ea and *ie,* having the sound of *E,* as in *eve.*

ēar	prēach	tēak	brēam	bēan
eat	bead	squeal	dream	dean
pea	plead	sweal	fleam	yean
tea	speak	veal	ream	neap
each	squeak	cream	steam	reap

Exercise 60.

strēak	tēat	crēase	lēave$	fiēnd
blear	wheat	ea$e	sheave$	liege
year	beard	eave$	shear$	priest
cleat	least	heave	fief	siege
seat	yeast	heave$	field	tierce

Exercise 61.

Oa, ou, and *ow,* having the sound of *O,* as in *old.*

ōat	cōal	rōan	lōave$	snōw
goat	goal	soap	gourd	stow
sloat	loaf	coach	blow	blown
load	cloak	roast	crow	flown
toad	croak	toast	mow	sown
woad	loam	hoarse	grow	strown

Exercise 62.

Eu, ew, ue, ui, and *ou,* having the first sound of *U,* as in *tune.*

cūe	brew	spew	new$	jūice
sue	clew	stew	dreūl	sluice
glue	drew	screw	suit	yoūr

Exercise 63.

E, *i*, *o*, and *oe*, having the sound of short *U*, as in *spur*.

hĕr	chĭrp	dĭrge	ŏnce	wŏrt
sĭr	flĭrt	squĭrm	wŏnt	spŏnge
stĭr	shĭrt	glŏve	wŏrd	blŏod
bĭrd	skĭrt	shŏve	wŏrld	flŏod
bĭrch	squĭrt	mŏnk	wŏrm	dŏe$

Exercise 64.

Ai, *ay*, *ea*, *eo*, and *ue*, having the sound of short *E* or short *u*, as in *end*, *her*; and *y*, *ie*, and *ui*, having the sound of short *I*, as in *it*.

said	dealt	sweat	guest	lynch
say$	meant	hĕarse	cyst	built
breast	spread	guess	styx	sieve

Exercise 65.

Y, *ie*, *ui*, and *uy*, having the sound of long *I*, as in *ice*; and *oe* and *ou*, having the second sound of *O*, as in *do*.

gȳre	tȳpe	fīe	guȳ	söup
pyre	spry	tie	shöe	group
tyke	why	gui$e	söu	tour

Exercise 66.

Words in which *th* has a flat sound, as in *thy*.

ṫhy	ṫhat	ṫhe$e	ṫho*ugh*	soo*th*e
ṫhis	ṫhen	ṫho$e	with	shēa*th*e
ṫhus	ṫhence	ṫhou	la*th*e	wrēa*th*e
ṫhan	ṫhey	ṫhine	swa*th*e	scy*th*e

Exercise 67.

Words in which *th* has a sharp sound, as in *thin*.

thane	thill	tho*ugh*t	thrift	thrush
thank	thing	thrash	thrill	thum*b*
thatch	thĭrd	three	thrōat	wi*th*e
theft	thole	threw	thröu*gh*	smi*th*
thiēve	thong	thrice	throve	päth
thi*gh*	thorn	thrid	thrum	plinth

Exercise 68.

both	breath	hēath	rûth	teeth
broth	dŏth	mŏnth	scăth	tooth
cloth	fifth	mouth	snäth	twelfth
loth	grōwth	ninth	stealth	wạrmth
moth	health	ōath	swạrth	wroth
sloth	heärth	pith	swạth	yoūth

Exercise 69.—Reading Lesson.

BOYS AT PLAY.

Come and see the boys at their sport.
That large boy has a kite with a long string.
The wind is brisk, and the kite flies high in the air.
That small boy rolls his hoop in the cool shade.
Two of the boys are at play with bat and ball.
One hits the ball with his bat, and his play-mate tries to catch it as it falls to the ground.
Boys must not spend too much time at play.
You must not play with bad boys.
Bad boys will teach you to lie and cheat.
They will teach you to swear and steal.
While at play, make use of no bad words.
Flee from those who use bad words; for they will do you much harm.
If you have done wrong, own your fault.

Exercise 70.

Words of difficult Orthography.

buzz	shrank	de*b*t	*w*rist	bro*ugh*t
gĭrd	shroud	wöm*b*	*p*säl*m*	ca̧u*gh*t
midst	shrunk	lam*b*	cäl*f*	fo*ugh*t
odd$	shrill	crum*b*	cha̧*l*k	ta̧u*gh*t
wa̧ltz	wĕre	*k*nack	hä*l*ve	so*ugh*t
ē̄hāi$e	wĕrt	*k*nee	sä*l*ve	co̧u*l*d
school	zine	*k*nife	to*u*ch	sho̧u*l*d
lŏnge	plai*d*	*w*ren	to*ugh*	ni*gh*
tŏng*ue*	num*b*	*w*rit	tro*ugh*	fli*gh*t

SECTION X.

Exercise 71.

In this Section will be found a list of words, exhibiting, promiscuously, the various sounds of the letters, illustrated in the foregoing exercises.

a̧l′ der	ar′ rōw	bar′ ley	blu′ ish	bull′ ock
a̧l ley	ax le	bȧsk et	bö $om	bur dock
a̧l most	ba con	beck on	bris tle	bu̧sh el
a̧l mond	bap tist	bel low$	bro ken	bush y
al ōe$	ba̧ld ness	bĭrth day	bu̧ll dog	butch er
ank le	ba̧l sam	bis cuit	bull frog	but ton
ar my	bärb er	blank et	bull et	buzz ard

Exercise 72.

cam′ phor	chick′ en	cof′ fee	cur′ tain	dress′ y
car pet	chill y	col lege	dan druff	driz zle
cart er	chim ney	cot ton	dēa con	drop sy
carv er	chris ten	crack er	dis tance	drunk en
chām ber	chris tian	crēa ture	dö er	el bow
chest nut	christ mas	cru̧p per	dö ing	far thing
check er	cĭr cus	cu̧ck oo	dŏz en	fire side

What sound has *gh*, in the words *tough* and *trough*? *Ph*, in *camphor*?

Exercise 73.

fin″ ger	frōz *en*	grȧss′ y	hun″ ger	kit′ *ten*
fĭr kin	fur nace	hạlt er	hun″ gry	*k*nuck *le*
fĭsh hook	fur ther	har vest	in to	*k*now*l* edge
fore he*a*d	gar den	hatch et	in jure	lame ness
freck *le*	gar ter	hŏn ey	īsl and	latch et
free ness	glȧss y	hill y	in sect	lath er
friz zle	gold *en*	hov el	kitch en	mag pie

Exercise 74.

mär′ ble	mill′ ion	os′ trich	par′ lor	phi′ al
mă̈r rōw	mis tress	ŏth er	pars ley	phy$ ic
ma son	mor rōw	ōw ing	pars nep	pick *le*
mel lōw	mut ton	oys ter	par tridge	pitch er
mĕr chant	mỹr tle	ŏv en	pās try	plant er
mil dew	or ange	ŏn ion	pēa cock	plȧs ter
mill er	or chard	pan ther	per son	pock et

Exercise 75.

pri$′ *on*	rȧft′ er	scrāp′er	shrub′ by	speck′ *le*
prompt er	rath er	self ish	sick *en*	spell er
pụd ding	ra ven	shad ow	slŏv *en*	splin ter
pụll et	r*h*u barb	shep *h*erd	sọọt y	sprink *le*
pump kin	rōll er	shin″ gle	sore ness	squạb ble
quāk er	rōw er	shock ing	span iel	squạn der
quiv er	sci$ or	shŏv *el*	spăr row	squĭr rel

Exercise 76.

sta′ tion	swing′ ing	tip′ toe	wạsh′ er	will′ ing
stĭr rup	tan″ gle	to ward	wạ̈ ter	win dōw
stock ing	tal low	trash y	wel come	with er
strad dle	thim ble	tur key	wheth er	*w*rap per
strag gle	thick et	wạd ding	whis *tle*	*w*räth y
strip ling	thĭrst y	wạd dle	whim per	*w*rīt ing
stuff ing	this *tle*	wạl low	whith er	*w*rit ten
swell ing	tin″ gle	wạl nut	whit tle	yel low

Is *i* a vowel, or a consonant, in the words *onion* and *spaniel?*

Exercise 77.

beaū′ ty	brew′ er	ea′ gle	keep′ er	mourn′ er
bēa ver	build er	eat ing	läugh ter	naught y
blōw er	coal pit	free ness	lēak y	nee dle
blue ness	coop er	hâir y	leath er	neigh bor
bōard er	coun try	hēar ing	loud ness	noi$ y
board ing	coun ty	heärk en	mead ow	ōak um
boat ing	coup le	heif er	mēal y	pain ful
break fast	draw er	jāil er	mēa le	paint er

Exercise 78.

paint′ ing	prēach′ er	sau′ sage	sleep′ er	trow′ el
pay ment	rain y	saw yer	steam er	weap on
pew ter	rāi $in	schoon er	strāin er	wēa ry
plow ing	read er	shēar er	sweet en	wēa $el
point er	read ing	sheet ing	tāi lor	wool en
pōul tice	reap er	shöe ing	tea pot	wŏrm y
pōult ry	sāil ing	shōul der	tough en	wŏr ry
pow der	sau cer	show er	troop er	wŏrk er

Exercise 79.

a back′	a frāid′	a live′	a miss′	a while′
a bōard	a greed	a light	a mŏng	bal loon
a breast	a ground	a loft	a part	bam boo
a do	a jar	a long	a piēce	bap tize
a far	a lās	a men	ar rive	be cau$e
af ford	a like	a midst	a way	be hold

Exercise 80.

be häl*f*′	hēre on′	mis spell′	set tee′	un pin
be long	in cage	mis spend	spit toon	un tie
be smēar	in quire	my self	thy self	un til
ca nöe	in stead	po lïce	thêre at	up on
ci gar	man kind	rac coon	thêre to	whêre a$
here of	ma nure	rat an	un kind	whêre at

Exercise 81.—Reading Lesson.

EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE.

Jane.—James, where is your new book? It is now time to go to school.

James.—I do not know; I laid it on the floor, and now I can not find it.

Jane.—I found mine in my desk, where I put it; and, if you had put yours in your desk, you would have known where to find it.

James.—Yes; but I was in haste to see the troops go by, and I left it on the floor.

Jane.—O James! Frisk has your book, and he has torn out some of the leaves. Do run quick, and get it, or he will ruin it!

James.—Frisk! Frisk! you young rogue, I'll box your ears, and teach you to let my things alone.

Jane.—No, James; you are the one to blame; for, if you had put your book in the right place, Frisk would not have torn it.

James.—That is just my luck; if I only leave my book for a minute, to look out of the window, Frisk is sure to get it.

Jane.—Yes; but, if you were to have a place for every thing, and put every thing in its place, you would have no cause to complain of ill-luck.

SECTION XI.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

The words arranged under this head, are not, in all their various uses, exactly alike in signification. In one or more applications, however, each pair or set will be found so closely allied in meaning, as to render them good definers, one of the other.

But to fix the points of *resemblance* well in the mind, it will often be most effective to direct the learner to the points of *difference.*

Whatever plan of instruction be adopted, the pupil should be carefully guarded against the very natural error of supposing, that these words are always and everywhere perfectly synonymous. If proper care be exercised on this point, they will be found among the most pleasing and profitable exercises of the school-room.

EXERCISE 82.

add	join	bide	dwell	clump	chunk
apt	fit	bilk	cheat	crawl	creep
bäa	blēat	blink	wink	crouch	cringe
bâirn	child	bre*a*dth	width	crowd	throng
barge	boat	bring	fetch	daub	smear
beak	bill	chit	sprout	delve	dig

EXERCISE 83.

dint	force	furl	fold	lunge	thrust
ĕrst	fĭrst	hive$	cröup	midge	*g*nat
fake	coil	kine	cow$	mire	mud
fang	tusk	kĭrk	church	moil	drudge
fib	lie	*k*nab	*g*naw	mulct	fine
wan	pale	*k*nar	*k*not	noun	name
fōrd	wade	*k*nop	*k*nob	mate	match

EXERCISE 84.

äye	yes	yeā	web	weft	woof
deem	think	judge	quĕrl	twĭrl	whĭrl
freak	flam	whim	soak	steep	drench
lave	bathe	wash	snâre	gin	trap
bite	chew	champ	cleave	split	rive
pĕrk	prim	smart	dip	mĕrge	plunge
bet	wage	stake	bang	thump	thwack

Exercise 85.

bay	cove	gulf	wạnd	rod	stȧff
fu$e	smelt	melt	try	test	probe
hist	hush	hark	aim	drift	scope
brunt	shock	stroke	fra̤ud	crȧft	guīle
scud	run	flee	boast	brag	väunt
tweak	twinge	twitch	heed	mind	reck
sprig	twig	brȧnch	wȧft	float	swim

Exercise 86.

null	void	give	grȧnt	cede	yiēld
pate	he*a*d	pace	step	gait	wa̤*l*k
pa̤wn	pledge	bound	bounce	leap	spring
peat	turf	catch	sēize	grȧsp	gripe
pest	plāg*ue*	chafe	rub	ga̤ll	fret
plaint	moan	doze	drow$e	nap	sleep
pool	pond	flout	jeer	gibe	täunt
prong	tine	dike	ditch	fosse	trench

Exercise 87.

pule	whine	scum	froth	foam	spume
purge	cle*a*n$e	drag	dra̤w	pull	ha̤ul
quäff	drink	fling	cȧst	throw	hurl
quest	se*a*rch	move	budge	stĭr	start
quote	cite	turf	sod	clod	glebe
quoth	say	mole	mound	pile	heap
rant	rave	smite	strike	*k*nock	hit
râre	scârce	fit	suit	fay	fadge

Exercise 88.

reach	stretch	wince	flinch	shrink	blench
scowl	frown	beach	coast	shore	strand
scroll	roll	brūi$e	bray	crush	pound
scrub	scour	pṳt	place	lay	set
sheen	bri*gh*t	rōw	rank	line	file
skulk	lurk	pell	pelt	hide	skin
slȧg	dross	ball	globe	sphere	orb

Exercise 89.

slake	quench	*w*ring	*w*rench	*w*rest	twist
sleek	smooth	clan	race	tribe	hōrde
slink	sneak	curl	crimp	crisp	crape
snack	shâre	culm	stem	stạ*l*k	hạu*l*m
spleen	spite	lapse	glide	slide	slip
swạb	mop	screak	screech	scream	shrīēk

Exercise 90.

WORDS OF OPPOSITE SIGNIFICATION.

There is often no surer way of getting the true import of a word, than by contrasting it with one of opposite signification. This is a process no less interesting than useful; leading the mind, by pleasant contrasts, to measure the force of words, and so acquire the habit of thinking closely.

The teacher may often impart an especial interest to this study, by requesting the pupils to name any objects in nature or art, which, in their judgment, stand in the relation of opposites. Then let them give the terms proper to denote the contrast. In this way, there arises a very agreeable exercise of mind, and both the *words* and the *things* come to be better understood.

buy	sell	cool	wạrm	meet	part
dry	wet	cry	läu*g*h	van	rear
freeze	thạw	dark	li*gh*t	day	ni*gh*t
fr*i*end	foe	true	fạlse	first	last
lŏve	hate	feast	fäst	hill	dale
lag	haste	fierce	mild	ri*gh*t	left
breāk	mend	frown	smile	long	short
soon	late	soft	hard	more	less

Exercise 91.

cold	hot	gĭrl	boy	pụsh	pụll
go	cŏme	wŏrk	play	sick	well
rich	poor	ri$e	fall	fore	aft
back	frŏnt	tame	wild	bride	groom
ri*gh*t	*w*rong	thick	thin	don	doff
rough	smooth	peace	war	eve	morn
give	take	seek	shun	lost	found
tī*gh*t	loose	large	small	lad	lass

Exercise 92.

coax	drive	lean	fat	hope	fear
bought	sold	spärse	dense	best	wŏrst
bind	loose	sink	swim	far	near
cheap	dear	bond	free	height	depth
came	went	high	lōw	head	foot
ebb	flōw	strong	weak	joy	griēf
tō	frō	good	bad	life	death
fall	spring	sharp	dull	prow	stĕrn

Exercise 93.—Reading Lesson.

THE CRANES.

The Crane is a large bird. It is three or four feet in length from the point of its bill to the end of the tail.

It has long legs, a long neck, and a long, slim, straight bill. It lives on fish, frogs, mice, and worms.

This bird makes choice of swamps and low grounds, where the tall grass grows, to build its nest, and rear its young. The nest is made of sticks, in which it lays but two eggs.

It is said that when one of these birds is so old that it can not get its own food, the young Cranes feed it, and take care of it.

We should learn from this bird how to treat our parents, when they are old and need our aid.

Exercise 94.

top	bot′ tom	odd	e′ ven	good	e′ vil
sŏn	daugh ter	past	fu ture	wide	nar rōw
dwarf	gi ant	niēce	neph ew	priēst	priēst ess
few	ma ny	drunk	so ber	male	fe male
full	emp ty	stiff	lim ber	äunt	un cle
least	great est	wife	hu$ band	pain	pleas ure
lend	bor rōw	wŏrse	bet ter	cau$e	ef fect′
man	wöm an	late	ĕar ly	home	a broad

SECTION XII.

Exercise 95.

ace	u′ nit	clad	cloth′ ed	flit	flut′ ter
age	e ra	spine	back-bone	fōlk	pēo ple
ant	em met	clump	clus ter	stint	lim it
bane	poi $on	crūi$e	voy age	trill	qua ver
bard	po et	crump	crook ed	strōw	scat ter
blab	tat tle	manse	man sion	limp	hob ble
daze	daz zle	brank	buck wheat	flâre	wa ver
brock	badg er	drouth	dry ness	pelf	mŏn ey
cates	dain tie$	realm	king dom	glean	gath er
elf	fâir y	fudge	non sense	glen	val ley

Exercise 96.

grace	fa′ vor	naught	nŏth′ ing	song	dit′ ty
hēat	fōr vor	mount	mount ain	bag	sach el
hunks	mi $er	nard	spike nard	brisk	live ly
tope	tip ple	nook	cor ner	pock	pus tule
mab	slat tern	spire	stee ple	dwarf	pig my
maim	crip ple	doom	sen tence	sheaf	bun dle
crûse	crû et	pact	con tract	shōal	shal lōw
mart	mar ket	pang	tort ure	sire	fä ther
mask	vi$ or	pard	leop ard	clique	par ty
mere	ōn ly	charge	on set	sprite	spir it

Exercise 97.

trāit	fēa′ ture	rage	fu′ ry	choo$e	e lect′
trite	com mon	staid	stead y	rou$e	a wake
trump	trump et	vow	prom ise	oint	a noint
vōgue	fash ion	scrip	wal let	reft	be reft
vouch	wạr rant	clasp	em brace′	seem	ap pear
wood$	for est	whelm	sub mĕrge	trōw	be liēve
wealth	rich e$	pay	de fray	twit	up braid
wed	mar ry	deck	a dorn	ooze	ex ude
wŏrth	val ue	jilt	co quet	quell	sub due
roar	bel low	dim	ob scure	clothe	in vest

Exercise 98.

blänch	bleach	whīt′ en	curb	rẹin	bri′ dle
blend	mix	min″ gle	dank	moist	hu mid
boon	gift	pre$ ent	din	noi$e	clat ter
broom	brush	be $om	fell	fiērce	crû el
blain	blotch	blis ter	freight	load	car go
cleft	chink	fis sure	gräft	shoot	ci on
crave	long	hank er	häft	hilt	han dle
ire	wräth	an″ ger	quake	shake	trem ble
kibe	chap	chil blain	quib	quip	sar ca$m
late	fresh	re cent	scăth	harm	dam age
ledge	ridge	lay er	sheath	case	scab bard

Exercise 99.

mute	dumb	speech′ less	build	frame	con struct′
newt	eft	liz ard	creed	faith	be liēf
nude	bâre	na ked	cost	price	ex pense
ode	song	po em	cull	pick	se lect
tart	sour	ac id	duct	tube	ca nal
tome	book	vol ūme	fen	marsh	mo răss
track	trace	ves tige	hail	greet	sa lute
wŏrk	toil	la bor	have	hold	pos sess
sound	strong	val id	ląud	prai$e	com mend
sōurce	spring	fount ain	meal	food	re päst
spear	lance	jave lin	seethe	boil	de coct
squab	dŏve	pig eon	vamp	patch	re pâir

Exercise 100.

vend	sell	belt	sash	zone	gĭrd′ le
clank	clang	tinge	tint	hue	cŏl or
clinch	clutch	tress	curl	lock	ring let
corse	corpse	dolt	mope	drone	slug gard
count	ĕarl	cloy	glut	gorge	sur feit
cowl	hood	hear	hark	list	list en
crạw	crop	rûle	rẹign	sway	gŏv ern
brȧnch	bough	feūd	fray	broil	quar rel
space	room	mold	shape	form	fash ion
plāit	fōld	badge	mark	sīgn	to ken

Exercise 101.

tact	skill	dell	dale	vale	val′ ley
trōll	rōll	dreg$	drăff	lee$	ref use
gĭrt	band	gnarl	snarl	growl	grum ble
fume	smoke	sight	view	scene	pros pect
speck	spot	class	rank	grade	de gree′
crȧunch	munch	slack	loose	lax	re miss
gang	crew	chide	scold	blame	re buke
gāpe	yạwn	vex	fret	tea$e	an noy
garb	dress	act	deed	feat	ex ploit
glōat	gaze	cease	stop	quit	de sist
gōad	prick	ȧsk	beg	crave	im plore

Exercise 102.

gruff	grum	cute	keen	clev′ er	skill′ ful
heft	weight	frisk	skip	gam bol	frol ic
drill	bore	sing	chȧnt	căr ol	war ble
tithe	tenth	mode	way	meth od	man ner
brāid	wēave	spoil	prẹy	boot y	plun der
tĕrse	nēat	pĕrt	bold	for ward	sạu cy
twāin	two	roam	rove	ram ble	wạn der
whiff	puff	cave	grot	cav ern	grot to
crest	tuft	wish	wạnt	de $ire′	cŏv et
lieu	stead	filch	steal	pur loin	pil fer
glib	smooth	tempt	lure	en tice	de coy′
jole	cheek	aid	help	a bet	as sist

Exercise 103.

burg	bŏr′ *ōugh*	brave	gal′ lant	val′ iant
chȧnce	for tune	blank	emp ty	va cant
crouch	cow er	bent	curv *e*d	crook ed
choke	throt tle	bli*t*he	mer ry	sprī*gh*t ly
green	vĕr dant	clear	lu cid	lim pid
hawk	fa̤*l* con	dĭrk	dag ger	pon iard
ne̱*igh*	whin ny	dry	ar id	parch *e*d
plume	fe*a*th er	fī*gh*t	bat tle	cŏm bat
bri*gh*t	shīn ing	fuss	tu mult	bus *tle*
dĕ*a*rth	fam in*e*	gäunt	mēa ger	slen der

Exercise 104.

shiēld	buck′ ler	steed	charġ′ er	war′-horse
frail	fraġ il*e*	theme	sub ject	top ic
burst	ex plode′	trade	traf fic	com merce
brēa*t*he	re spire	trice	mo ment	in stant
cōurse	ca reer	*w*reath	gar land	chap let
freeze	con geal	law	can on	stat ute
thwa̤rt	op po$e	old	a ged	se nīle
sĕ*a*rch	ex plore	zest	rel ish	fla vor
lōa*t*he	ab hor	nich*e*	hol lōw	re cess′
*w*ri*t*he	dis tort	eke	length *e*n	pro long

Exercise 105.

lim*b*	mem′ ber	g*h*ost	spec′ ter	phan′ tom
maw	stŏm ach	groove	fur rōw	chan nel
choice	op tion	ġyve	fet ter	shack l*e*
ruck	*w*rink l*e*	hide	cŏv er	shel ter
thre*a*t	men ace	hot	sul try	fĕr vid
pāint	pig ment	morse	wal rus	sēa-horse
spunk	t*o*uch-wood	ōaf	num skull	block he*a*d
*k*noll	hill ock	li*t*he	pli ant	lim ber
ta*l*k	par ley	grim	crab bed	sur ly
mad	rab id	scrimp	mi $er	nig gard

Exercise 106.

root	rā′ dix	prop	ful′ crum	sup port′
gēar	tack le	fraught	fill ed	re plete
gray	griz zle	rûe	la ment′	re gret
tēach	in struct′	däunt	ap pall	dis may
notch	in dent	link	com bine	u nite
wrest	ex tort	grand	su pĕrb	sub lime
wink	con nive	shun	a void	es chew
take	re cēive	mar	de face	im pâir
deep	pro found	oust	e ject	ex pel
rēad	pe ru$e	check	re strain	con trol

Exercise 107.

curve	bend	sly	cun′ ning	crăft′ y	wi′ ly
brim	rim	prate	prat tle	chat ter	bab ble
edge	brink	glad	plea$ ed	cheer ful	joy ful
quash	crush	head	chief tain	lēad er	cap tain
wield	sway	drear	som ber	di$ mal	gloom y
no	not	scribe	pen man	pen ner	wrīt er
smash	breāk	weak	sil ly	fool ish	ab surd′
wile	trick	cälm	plac id	tran quil	se rene

Exercise 108.

view	see	cheer	cŏm′ fort	sol′ ace	con sole′
tramp	tread	fright	ter ror	pan ic	a larm
veer	turn	own	ad mit′	con fess′	a vow
hōar	white	charm	al lure	at tract	en chânt
booth	shed	scorn	di$ dain	con temn	de spi$e
foal	colt	bode	por tend	pre sage	fore shōw
date	time	dwell	a bide	so journ	re $ide
queer	odd	soothe	al lay	as suage	ap pea$e
quill	twill	truck	bar′ ter	ex change	com mute
yĕrk	jĕrk	plan	con trive′	de vi$e	in vent

In the words *tranquil*, *queer*, *quill*, *assuage*, is *u* a vowel or a consonant? See page 9. For what are *ea*, in *break*, and *ea* in *weak*, substitutes? See Substitutes 1st and 5th, page 10.

SECTION XIV.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN SOUND AND SIGNIFICATION.

Exercise 109.

Bass, a sea fish; a tree.
Bāss, low; deep; grave.
Bow, to bend; an act of reverence.
Bōw, instrument to shoot [arrows.
Clo$e, to shut; conclude.
Close, shut up; near to.
Dōve, did dive.
Dŏve, a pigeon.
Gill, one-fourth of a pint.
Gill, organ of breathing in fishes.
Grease, animal fat.
Grea$e, smear with grease.
Gout, a painful disease of the small joints.
Gout, (goo,) taste; relish.
House, a place of residence.
Hou$e, to harbor, or shelter.
Lead, a soft heavy metal.
Lēad, to guide; to conduct.
Lēase, a contract; a tenure.
Lea$e, to glean; gather.

Exercise 110.

Live, to be alive; to dwell.
Līve, not dead; living.
Live$, does live.
Līve$, more than one life.
Mow, a pile of hay or grain.
Mōw, to cut grass with a [scythe.
Mouse, an animal.
Mou$e, to catch mice.
Rēad, to peruse.
Read, did read.
Rī$e, to get up; to ascend.
Rīse, ascent; increase.
Rōw, a range; a rank.
Row, a riotous noise.
Slough, (sluf,) the cast skin of a serpent.
Slough, a deep miry place.
Sow, a female of the hog kind.
Sōw, to scatter seed for [growth.
Tēar, limpid fluid from the eyes.
Teâr, to pull in pieces.
Use, the act of using.
U$e, to make use of; employ.
Wind, air in motion.
Wīnd, to turn; to twist.

Exercise 111.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

William Tell would not *bow* to the cap of Gesler. He was, therefore, forced to take his *bow* and shoot an apple from the head of his own son.

The *lives* of great men are always marked by deeds that *live* after them. He that *lives* to no useful purpose, may rather be called a dead than a *live* man.

In making hay, we first *mow* the grass. When cured by drying in the sun, it is made into a *mow* in the barn.

Wind should rhyme, some say, with *mind*,
And always have *i* long;
For every ear that sound can hear,
Will find it thus in song:
"Lo, the poor Indian whose untutored *mind*
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the *wind*."

SECTION XV.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN MEANING, OR APPLICATION.

In order to impress more forcibly the distinctions designed to be taught in this Section, some exercises in reading are added, as in the previous section, in which a number of the words in the spelling lessons are so brought into use, as to attract the attention of the pupil, and awaken interest in the study.

But the chief object in these reading lessons is to furnish a hint to the pupil, as to the manner in which these words may be made to enter into the composition of sentences; for great advantage will be found in encouraging them to produce sentences of their own, involving the use of the words in the spelling exercises. This has often been realized in the author's experience as a teacher.

It may further be remarked, that the exercise here recommended, together with the ordinary process of *dictation*, is applicable to every spelling lesson in the book. To what extent it should be carried, in any given case, must, of course, be left to the discretion of the teacher.

The words defined in this, and the following Section, are printed in capitals, that the pupil may become familiar with the forms of these letters.

Exercise 112.

ARCH, curve; vault; part of a circle.
ARCH, sly; shrewd.
ARCH, chief; as in *arch*bishop.

BALK, a ridge of land unplowed.
BALK, a great beam, or rafter.
BALK, to frustrate; disappoint.

BANK, a mound, or ridge of earth.
BANK, bench of rowers in a galley.
BANK, a place where money is kept.

BAR, a bolt, or beam for security.
BAR, a bank of earth in a river.
BAR, a railing, or inclosure.

BARK, the outer covering of a tree.
BARK, a small ship.
BARK, to make the noise of dogs.

BASTE, to beat with a stick.
BASTE, to drip fat on roasting meat.
BASTE, to sew slightly.

Exercise 113.

BAT, a heavy stick or club.
BAT, a sheet of cotton for quilting.
BAT, a small winged animal.

BAY, a reddish or chestnut color.
BAY, an arm of the sea; a gulf.
BAY, the laurel-tree; a garland.
BAY, to bark as a dog; to bark at.
BAY, state of being hemmed in.

BEAM, a main timber in a building.
BEAM, a balance of a pair of scales.
BEAM, the horn, or antler of a stag.
BEAM, a ray, or collection of rays.

BLADE, a spire of grass.
BLADE, the cutting part of a knife.
BLADE, a brisk, forward man.

BOARD, timber sawed thin and [broad.
BOARD, food and lodging.
BOARD, a body of directors.
BOARD, the deck of a vessel.

BOOT, profit; advantage. [foot.
BOOT, a covering for the leg and
BOOT, a box in fore part of a coach.

BROOK, a small stream of water.
BROOK, to bear, or endure.

Exercise 114.

CAPE, a head-land.
CAPE, the neck-piece of a coat.

CHASE, to pursue.
CHASE, a printer's type-frame.
CHASE, the bore of a gun.

CLUB, a heavy stick.
CLUB, an association.
CLUB, the name of certain cards.

CORN, the grain of maize; wheat.
CORN, a hard tumor on the toes.
CORN, to preserve with salt.

COURT, the dwelling of a prince.
COURT, an open space, or area.
COURT, a hall, or seat of justice.
COURT, to woo; to solicit.

CRAB, a kind of shell-fish.
CRAB, a wild apple.
CRAB, a peevish, morose person.
CRAB, engine for launching ships.

CRANE, a bird with a long beak.
CRANE, machine for raising weights.
CRANE, a crooked pipe.

Exercise 115.

DEAL, a portion; to give out.
DEAL, to trade; to treat or handle.
DEAL, fir, or pine plank, or boards.

DOCK, a plant, or weed.
DOCK, to cut off; to curtail.
DOCK, a place for vessels in port.

DOWN, fine, soft feathers.
DOWN, a sand-bank formed by the sea.
DOWN, below; downward.

DRUG, any substance for medicine.
DRUG, any thing slow of sale.

FEED, to supply with food.
FEED, employed for a fee; rewarded.

FELL, *did* fall.
FELL, cruel; barbarous.
FELL, a skin, or hide of a beast.
FELL, a barren, or stony hill.
FELL, to cut down, as a tree.

FELT, *did* feel; perceived.
FELT, cloth made of wool and fur.
FELT, a skin, or hide of a beast.

EXERCISE 116.

FLAG, to hang loosely; to droop.
FLAG, a flat stone for paving.
FLAG, a water plant.
FLAG, a banner, or ensign.

FOIL, to frustrate; to defeat.
FOIL, a blunt sword.
FOIL, a leaf or thin plate of metal.

FRY, to cook in a pan with fat.
FRY, a swarm of little fish.

GLOSS, luster; a specious appearance.
GLOSS, a comment.

GRAZE, to touch lightly in passing.
GRAZE, to feed on grass, as cattle.

GRŌSS, thick; coarse; bulky.
GRŌSS, the whole; entire.
GRŌSS, twelve dozen.

GROUND, the surface of land.
GROUND, to run aground.
GROUND, the first coat of paint.
GROUND, reduced to powder.
GROUND, sharpened by grinding.

JAR, to clash; to quarrel.
JAR, a rattling sound; discord.
JAR, an earthen, or glass vessel.

EXERCISE 117.

JET, a fine, black fossil.
JET, a spout, or shoot of water.
JET, to project; to jet out.

KITE, a bird of prey.
KITE, a toy to float in the air.

LAP, the loose part of a coat.
LAP, to fold, or lay over.
LAP, to lick up, as a dog.

LA̧WN, an open space between woods.
LA̧WN, a sort of fine linen.

LAY, *did* lie; was situated.
LAY, to put, or place.
LAY, to bet; to wager.
LAY, a row; a layer.
LAY, a meadow, a plat of grass land.
LAY, a song; a poem.
LAY, pertaining to the laity.

LEAVE, permission; license.
LEAVE, departure; farewell.
LEAVE, to quit; to withdraw from.

EXERCISE 118.—READING LESSON.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. The *board*, or fare on *board* of this vessel, was wretched in the extreme. A long pine *board* served for a table, just like that used by the *Board* of Directors in the alms-house.

2. The *fell* savages *fell* with all their might upon the people, and began to *fell* them to the earth with their swords.

3. He asked *leave* to *leave* the city; which being granted, he took *leave* of his friends, and went down to the sea-shore.

Exercise 119.

LEAGUE, a compact; a confederacy.
LEAGUE, a distance of three miles.

LIKE, similar.
LIKE, as; in the same manner.
LIKE, to be pleased with.

LIME, a viscous or sticky substance.
LIME, calcareous earth.
LIME, a species of lemon.

LUTE, a musical instrument.
LUTE, a sort of cement.

MACE, an ensign of authority; a [club.
MACE, a kind of spice.

MARCH, to move in military order.
MARCH, third month of the year.

MASS, a lump, or heap.
MASS, a service of the Latin church.

MAST, a beam to support the sails [of vessels.
MAST, acorns; nuts.

MINT, a plant. [ed.
MINT, a place where money is coin-

MUST, to be obliged; to be forced.
MUST, new, or unfermented wine.
MUST, to become moldy and sour.

OUNCE, a small weight.
OUNCE, an animal of the cat kind.

PAGE, one side of a leaf of a book.
PAGE, a boy-servant.

Exercise 120.

PASTE, a kind of cement. [stones.
PASTE, an imitation of precious

PECK, the fourth part of a bushel.
PECK, to strike with the beak.

PĔRCH, five and a half yards; a rod.
PĔRCH, a roost for birds; to alight.
PĔRCH, a small fresh water fish.

PIKE, a fish of prey.
PIKE, a foot-soldier's lance.

PINK, a small flower.
PINK, a light red color.
PINK, any thing excellent.
PINK, a little fish; the minnow.
PINK, to work in eyelet holes.

PITCH, a resin from pine.
PITCH, rate; degree; hight.
PITCH, to throw; to cast; to alight.

POACH, to boil slightly.
POACH, to steal game.

POST, a beam set up in the ground.
POST, a letter-carrier; a messenger.
POST, a station; an office.
POST, to travel rapidly.
POST, to copy into a ledger.

PULSE, the throbbing of the arte- [ries.
PULSE, beans, peas, etc.

PUMP, an engine for drawing water.
PUMP, to draw out; to examine.
PUMP, a low shoe with a thin sole.

Exercise 121.

PUNCH, to bore; to force through.
PUNCH, a drink of mixed liquor.
PUNCH, a buffoon; a clown.

RAIL, a bar of wood or iron; a [paling.
RAIL, a kind of bird.
RAIL, to reproach; to abuse.

RASH, hasty; violent.
RASH, a breaking out of the skin.

RENT, *did* rend; tore; a break.
RENT, an income, or revenue.
RENT, to let out; to take by lease.

ROCK, large mass of stone. [ward.
ROCK, to move backward and for-

RO$E, *did* rise.
RO$E, a flower.

RUSH, a plant; any thing worth- [less.
RUSH, to move violently.

SACK, a bag; a sachel.
SACK, a loose robe.
SACK, the pillage of a town.
SACK, a sort of wine.

Exercise 122.

SAGE, wise; a wise man.
SAGE, a plant.
SASH, a window frame.
SASH, a silken band.
SAW, *did* see.
SAW, a tool, with teeth, to cut [boards, &c.
SAW, a proverb; a saying.
SCALE, a balance.
SCALE, thin shell of a fish.
SCALE, a sort of ladder; to climb [over.
SCALE, a schedule of distances.
SHAFT, the pole of a carriage.
SHAFT, an arrow.
SHAFT, a narrow pit.
SHAFT, a spire; a column.
SHRUB, a low dwarf tree; bush.
SHRUB, spirit with acid and sugar.
SOUND, healthy; hearty; valid.
SOUND, a noise; to make a noise.
SOUND, to try the depth; to exam-
SOUND, a narrow sea; strait. [ine.
SOUND, the air-bladder of a fish.

Exercise 123.

STILL, quiet; silent; to make quiet.
STILL, nevertheless; notwithstand-
STILL, till now; yet. [ing.
STILL, vessel, or boiler for distilling.
STRAIN, to stretch; to sprain.
STRAIN, to filter.
STRAIN, a style; a song.
TACK, a little nail.
TACK, to join; to fasten.
TACK, to turn a ship.
TILL, to cultivate the earth.
TILL, to this time; until.
TILL, a money-box, or drawer.
TREAT, to handle; to use.
TREAT, to discourse upon.
TREAT, a feast, or entertainment.
VAULT, an arched roof; a cellar.
VAULT, to leap; to bound.
VICE, wickedness.
VICE, an iron screw-press.
VICE, instead of; a substitute.
WELL, a spring; a pit of water.
WELL, not sick; rightly.
YARD, a measure of three feet.
YARD, a small inclosure of ground.
YARD, cross beam to extend sails.*

Exercise 124.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. A *perch* or two from that old mill,
Stands yet the tree, you know,
Whereon the fish-hawks daily *perch*
To watch for *perch* below.

2. Then *rose* the good man and announced the text:—"The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the *rose*."

3. To *sound* the depth of sea or *sound*,
Is what we may and often do;
But who can *sound* the heart profound,
To see, if it be *sound* and true?

4. He that, from the rising of the sun *till* the going down of the same, is patient to *till* the soil, can not fail, in the end, to have his *till* well filled with money.

5. It was a real *treat* to hear him *treat* the subject so ably. But he did not *treat* his own father in a very becoming manner.

* For another list of words of this class, see page 81.

SECTION XVI.

WORDS ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 125.

AB, a month in the Jewish year.
ABB, yarn for the warp.

ADZ, an edged tool used by coopers.
ADDS, *does* add; joins.

ALE, a malt liquor.
AIL, to trouble; to distress.

ÂIR, the fluid we breathe.
ÊRE, before.
ÊYRE, a court of circuit judges.
HÊIR, one who inherits.

ALL, the whole; total.
AWL, a tool to pierce with.

ȧNT, an insect.
ȧUNT, the sister of a parent.

ARK, a chest; a close vessel.
ARC, a part of a circle.

ATE, *did* eat.
AIT, a small island.
EIGHT, twice four.

Exercise 126.

A̤UGHT, any thing.
OUGHT, in duty bound.

A̤WN, the beard of corn.
A̤ULN, a French measure; an ell.

BA̤LD, without hair.
BA̤WL ED, *did* bawl; cried aloud.

BALE, a pack of goods.
BAIL, a surety.

BÄLL, a round body.
BÄWL, to cry or speak aloud.

BARB, the down of plants; beard.
BARBE, armor of leather for horses.

BATE, to abate; to deduct.
BAIT, a lure; to harass.

BAIZE, a coarse woolen stuff.
BAYS, a garland, or chaplet.

BÂRE, nude; naked.
BEÂR, an animal; to suffer.

BASE, vile; mean.
BASS, the gravest part of music.

Exercise 127.

BAY, a gulf; a color.
BEY, a Turkish governor.

BE, to exist.
BEE, an insect.

BEECH, the name of a tree.
BEACH, the sea-shore; strand.

BEER, a malt liquor.
BIER, a hand carriage for the dead.

BEET, a sweetish garden root.
BEAT, to strike; to throb.

BELL, a hollow sounding vessel.
BELLE, a gay young lady.

BIN, a box; a chest.
BEEN, existed.

BĬRTH, act of coming into life.
BĔRTH, a sleeping place in a ship.

BITE, to crush with the teeth.
BIGHT, a small bay.

BLEND, to mingle.
BLENDE, an ore of zinc; mock-lead.

BLEW, *did* blow.
BLUE, a color.

BLITE, a kind of plants.
BLIGHT, a disease of plants.

Exercise 128.

Blote, to dry and smoke.
Bloat, to puff up; to swell.

Blowze, a ruddy, fat-faced woman.
Blouse, a loose garment.

Bore, to make a hole; to weary.
Boar, the male of swine.

Bole, a body of a tree.
Boll, the pod or capsules of a plant.
Bowl, a basin; to roll.

Bŏrne, carried; conveyed.
Bŏurn, a boundary; a limit.

Bow, to bend down; to stoop.
Bọugh, a branch of a tree.

Bōw, instrument to shoot arrows.
Beau, a man of dress; a fop

Brake, a machine for dressing flax.
Break, to sever by force.

Breech, the lower part of the body.
Breach, a break; a gap.

Exercise 129.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. What does *ail* that man? Has he been drinking *ale?* That is *ail*ment enough.

2. The *heir* is in poor health, and has gone to try the mountain *air*. He is a student of law, and purposes, *ere* he reaches manhood, to prepare himself to serve as a judge in *eyre*.

3. If a brother offend in *aught*, we *ought*, if he be penitent, freely to forgive him; for thus saith the Lord:—"If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and, if he repent, forgive him." A great poet says:—"To err is human, to forgive divine."

4. The culprit stole a *bale* of goods,
Which landed him in jail:
He then gave up the *bale* of goods,
But could not give good *bail*.

5. *Baize*, though nothing but coarse cloth, is sometimes the covering of higher merit, than that which is honored with *bays*, or chaplets of any kind.

6. The *bear* is sometimes made to leap or dance by placing him with *bare* feet on heated plates of iron, so that he can not *bear* to stand still. This is cruel sport.

7. The *Bey* rode along the shore on a *bay* horse, and thence had a fine view of the ships sailing up and down the *bay*.

8. He that drinks much *beer*, should often reflect that the *beer* which he drinks, carries him swiftly to that *bier* which carries him to the grave.

9. The *bell* in the tower is clear,
The *belle* in the parlor is bright;
The former appeals to the ear,
The latter appeals to the sight.

10. We took the seeds out of the *boll* of the plant, and put them into a wooden *bowl*, turned from the *bole* of a tree.

Exercise 130.

BRED, begotten; brought up.
BREAD, an article of food.

BRAWL, a quarrel, or fracas.
BRAUL, striped Indian cloth.

BROACH, spit, or bodkin; to let out.
BROOCH, a bosom buckle; a jewel.

BRŪTE, a beast.
BRŪIT, to report; to noise abroad.

BUR, the prickly head of a plant.
BURR, the lobe or lap of the ear.

BUT, on the contrary; except; unless.
BUTT, to strike with the head.

BY, near; through; along.
BUY, to purchase.

CAUF, a box for fish in water.
COUGH, a convulsion of the lungs.

CALK, to stop the seams of ships.
CAWK, a kind of spar.

CALL, to name; to summon.
CAUL, a membrane.

CASK, a close vessel for liquors.
CASQUE, armor for the head.

CAST, to throw, or hurl.
CASTE, a race, tribe, or clan.

Exercise 131.

SEED, to sow, or scatter seed.
CEDE, to yield; to give up.

CEIL, to overlay the top of a room.
SEAL, a marine animal; a stamp.
SEEL, to close the eyes.

CELL, a small close room.
SELL, to part with for a price.

CENSE, a public tax.
SENSE, power of perception; meaning.

CENT, a copper coin.
SENT, *did* send; dispatched.
SCENT, smell; odor.

CERE, to cover with wax.
SEAR, to burn; dry; withered.
SEER, a prophet.

CHASTE, pure; undefiled.
CHAS ED, *did* chase; pursued.

CHEAP, bearing a low price.
CHEEP, to chirp, as a small bird.

CHUFF, a clownish person.
CHOUGH, a fowl.

CITE, to quote; to summon.
SITE, place; situation.
SIGHT, the sense of seeing; a view.

CLAUSE, part of a sentence.
CLAWS, the hooked nails of animals.

CLIME, a climate; a region.
CLIMB, to mount; to ascend.

Exercise 132.

COOM, grease of wheels.
COOMB, a measure of four bushels.

COARSE, not fine; rough.
COURSE, way; career.

CORD, a small rope; 128 cubic feet.
CHORD, string of a musical instrument.

CORE, heart, or inner part.
CORPS, a body of troops.

COTE, a pen; a fold.
COAT, an outer garment.

CREAK, a harsh grating sound.
CREEK, a small stream, or inlet.

DAM, the mother of brutes.
DAMN, to condemn.

DANE, a native of Denmark.
DEIGN, to condescend.

DAY, time from sunrise to sunset.
DEY, governor of Algiers.

DEAR, costly; beloved.
DEER, a wild animal.

DEW, moisture; thin cold vapor.
DUE, that which is owed; a debt.

DIE, to expire.
DYE, to color; to tinge.

Exercise 133.

DIRE, dreadful; fearful.
DY' ER, one who colors.
DOE, a female deer.
DOUGH, unbaked paste.
DRÂFT, to draw the outline.
DRÂUGHT, the act of drawing.
DRAM, a drink of spirituous liquor.
DRACHM, a silver coin.
DUN, of a dark color; to ask payment.
DONE, performed; finished.
DUSE, an evil spirit; a demon.
DEUCE, two; a card with two spots.
DUST, fine particles of dry earth.
DOST, performest.
ĔARN, gain, or merit by service.
URN, a kind of vase.

Exercise 134.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. He that is duly *bred* to labor, will find labor *bread* to him.
2. It is easier to *cede* land to others, than to *seed* it for ourselves.

3. Why *ceil* our rooms in costly style?
Why aim to have the *seal* of power?
Soon death will *seel* the sightless eyes,
And all things vanish in an hour.

4. If the *sight* of his eyes were equal at all,
To the *site* of his splendid domain,
To *cite* a condition more happy than his,
Were an effort both idle and vain.

5. Soon after we began to *climb* the mountain, we seemed to be in a much cooler *clime*.

6. To wear *coarse* clothes is no disgrace; but to be *coarse* in manner and language, is a proof that one's *course* of life has been both *coarse* and vulgar.

7. The farmer's *coat* is made of wool
From sheep, of which his *cote* was full.

8. Several times during the *day*, the *Dey* talked with the *Dane*, whom it was thought he would not *deign* to notice.

9. He that gets his living by hunting *deer*, is sure to find a *dear* living.

10. Heavy are the *dews* of night,
When with weary step we tread;
Heavier far the *dues* that rest
On the hopeless debtor's head.

11. Men *die* but once, 'tis often said,
Though some folks often *dye*;
Now, when we say, men *die* but once,
Pray, do we tell a lie?

12. From *dough* we get bread, from *doe* we get meat;—
Very *fair fare* for the hungry to eat.

Exercise 135.

FANE, a temple, or shrine.
FAIN, gladly; willingly.
FEIGN, to pretend.
FAINT, weak; languid.
FEINT, a false show; a mock assault.
FÂRE, food; cost of passage.
FÂIR, clear; comely.
FATE, lot; destiny.
FETE, a feast; a festival.
FAWN, a young deer; to flatter.
FAUN, a fabled deity of the woods.
FEET, more than one foot; *pl.* of foot.
FEAT, deed; exploit.
FEAZE, to untwist the end of a rope.
FEES, rewards.
FLEE, to run; to escape.
FLEA, an insect.
FLEW, *did* fly.
FLUE, passage for smoke in a chimney.
FLOUR, fine part of ground wheat.
FLOW' ER, a blossom.
FOE, an enemy.
FOH, fie; a word of contempt.
FORE, before.
FOUR, twice two.

Exercise 136.

FORT, a strong place; a fortress.
FORTE, that in which one excels.
FORTH, forward.
FOURTH, next after the third.
FOUL, impure; dirty.
FOWL, a bird.
FRAYS, broils; quarrels.
PHRASE, a sentence, or mode of speech.
FREEZE, to congeal; become ice.
FRIEZE, the nap on woolen cloth.
FUR, fine, soft hair.
FIR, a kind of tree.
GAGE, to pledge.
GAUGE, a measure; to measure.
GALL, bile; rancor; bitterness.
GAUL, a name of ancient France.
GATE, a kind of door; an entrance.
GAIT, mode of walking; carriage.
GEST, a deed; an action.
JEST, a joke.
GIBE, a sneer; a taunt.
GYBE, to shift a boom sail.
GILD, to overlay with gold.
GUILD, a society.

Exercise 137.

GILT, overlaid with gold.
GUILT, crime; offense; fault.
GLÂRE, a dazzling light.
GLÂIR, the white of an egg.
GLOME, a roundish head of flowers.
GLOAM, to be sullen; to look surly.
GLOZE, to flatter; to wheedle
GLOWS, *does* glow.
GORE, clotted blood.
GOAR, a piece of cloth wedge-shaped.
GO ER, one who goes.
GRATE, a range of bars; to rub harshly.
GREAT, large; vast.
GREASE, soft fat.
GREECE, the name of a country.
GREAVES, armor for the legs; sort of boots.
GRIEVES, pains; afflicts.
GROAN, a deep sound uttered from pain.
GROWN, arrived at full size.
GUEST, a visitor.
GUESS' ED, *did* guess; conjectural.
HALE, sound; healthy.
HAIL, drops of frozen rain; to salute.
HALL, entrance of a house; a large room.
HAUL, to drag with force.

Exercise 138.

HÂRE, an animal.
HÂIR, a filament issuing from the skin.
HART, a male deer.
HEART, the vital part; the core.
HAW, the berry of the hawthorn.
HAUGH, a little low meadow.
HAY, dried grass.
HEY, a word of joy.
HEEL, the hind part of the foot.
HEAL, to cure.
HEAR, to perceive by the ear.
HERE, in this place.
HĔRD, a drove; a troop; a gang.
HĔARD, *did* hear.
HEW, to cut.
HUE, a color; an outcry.
HIE, to move, or run with haste.
HIGH, lofty; elevated.
HIM, that one.
HYM, a bloodhound.
HYMN, a sacred song.
HIP, the joint of the thigh.
HYP, low spirits.

Exercise 139.

HIRE, wages; to let or lease.
HIGH′ ER, more high.
HOARD, to lay up; to amass.
HORDE, a tribe, or clan.
HOE, a tool used in farming.
HO, a word to excite attention.
HOLE, a hollow place; a pit.
*W*HOLE, all; the total.
HOSE, stockings.
HOES, more than one hoe.
I, myself.
EYE, the organ of sight.
IN, within.
INN, a tavern.
ISLE, a small island.
I'LL, I will.
*A*ISLE, a walk, or passage in a church.
JAG, a small load.
JAGG, to notch; to indent.
JAM, a conserve of fruits; to press.
JAM*B*, a side piece of a chimney.
JUST, upright; honest.
JOUST, a tilt; a mock-fight.

Exercise 140.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. Every dog has *four* legs; but no dog has his *fore* legs behind.

2. The principal *feat* of this champion bold,
Was performed with his *feet*, as I have been told;
His *forte* was in finding a *fort* in retreat,
By making good use of his legs and his *feet*.

3. I love to *hail* the *hale* old man
As he walks along the street,
Braving the rain, the *hail*, the snow,
And smiling his friends to greet.

4. *Here* we *hear* the *hue* and cry,
When angry factions meet;
Here savage soldiers seize and *hew*
Their victims in the street.

Exercise 141.

Key, that which locks or unlocks.
Quay, a mole, or wharf.
Kill, to deprive of life; to slay.
Kiln, an oven to dry or bake brick.
Lade, to load.
Laid, placed; put.
Lanch, to hurl as a lance.
Launch, to slide, as a ship, into water.
Lax, loose; remiss.
Lacks, *does* lack; wants.
Lee, the side opposite to the wind.
Lea, a meadow; a plain.
Leaf, part of a plant.
Lief, willingly; gladly.
Leak, to ooze, or run out.
Leek, a sort of onion.
Led, *did* lead; conducted.
Lead, a soft metal; a plummet.
Lean, thin; meager.
Lien, a legal claim.
Leach, to pass water through ashes.
Leech, a blood-sucker.
Lie, a falsehood; an untruth.
Lye, water passed through ashes.
Limb, a member; a bough.
Limn, to draw, or paint.
Links, parts of a chain.
Lynx, an animal of the cat kind.

Exercise 142.

Lone, single; solitary.
Loan, to lend.
Lock, to fasten with a lock.
Loch, a lake.
Lough, a lake.
Lo, look; behold.
Low, not high; humble.
Lore, learning.
Low′ er, *more* low; to let down.
Lyre, an instrument of music.
Li′ ar, one who tells lies.
Made, formed; finished.
Maid, a female not married.
Male, a *he* animal.
Mail, a letter-bag.
Mane, long hair on the neck of a beast.
Main, chief; the ocean.
Maine, name of one of the U. States.
Maze, confusion.
Maize, Indian corn.
Meed, a reward.
Mead, a drink; a meadow.
Mean, low, base.
Mien, look; aspect.
Mesne, middle.

Exercise 143.

Meet, to assemble; fit; proper.
Meat, flesh for food.
Mete, to measure.
Mist, water in very fine drops.
Miss′ ed, *did* miss; failed.
Mite, a minute insect.
Might, power.
Moan, to bewail; to lament.
Mown, cut down, as grass.
Mote, a fine particle.
Moat, a ditch or trench for defense.
More, greater in degree or amount.
Mow′ er, one who mows.
Mule, a mongrel animal.
Mewl, to cry, as a child.
Mum, a sort of malt liquor; silent.
Mumm, to mask.
Muse, to think; a goddess of poetry.
Mews, cages for birds.
Nag, a small horse.
Knag, a knot in wood.
Nap, a short sleep.
Knap, to bite short; a hillock.

Exercise 144.

NAVE, hub of a wheel.
*K*NAVE, a tricky person; a cheat.
NEED, want.
*K*NEAD, to work dough.
NEAL, to temper by heat.
*K*NEEL, to fall or rest on the knees.
NEW, fresh; recent.
*K*NEW, *did* know.
NICE, neat; dainty.
*G*NEISS, a species of rock.
NIGHT, the time from sunset to sunrise.
*K*NIGHT, a title of honor.
NIT, the egg of an insect.
*K*NIT, to weave with needles.
NO, not any; a word of denial.
*K*NOW, to understand.
NOME, a province, or district.
*G*NOME, an imaginary being.
NOT, a word of denial; no.
*K*NOT, a tie; to tie.

Exercise 145.

ORE, metal in its fossil state.
OAR, a sort of paddle for rowing.
O'ER, over; above.
OH, or O, a word of surprise or joy.
OWE, to be in debt.
OUR, belonging or pertaining to us.
*H*OUR, sixty minutes.
PALE, wan; whitish.
PAIL, an open vessel for water, milk, &c.
PA̧LL, a covering for the dead.
PA̧WL, a short bar of wood or iron.
PANE, a square of glass.
PAIN, distress.
PÂRE, to cut; to trim.
PÂIR, a couple.
PEÂR, a kind of fruit.
PA̧USE, to stop; to cease.
PA̧WS, the feet of beasts.
PEACE, rest; quietness.
PIECE, a part.
PEAK, the top; the summit.
PĬQUE, offense; slight anger.

Exercise 146.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. I *need* bread, and you *knead* bread; and yet I am poor, while you are rich.

2. There are few people that *knew* how and when to answer *No*.

3. His spirit in his *mien* we see;
For surely a spirit *mean* is he.

4. 'Tis surely *meet*, that we should *mete*
Each man his *meat*, when due,
Lest we should *meet* what would be *meet*,—
Delay and hunger too.

5. There is *might* even in a *mite*; *more* perhaps, according to size, than in the sturdy *mower* who crushes him with his foot.

6. One plies the *oar* along the shore,
One digs the *ore* in mines;
And each, the daily labors *o'er*,
His weary task repines.

Exercise 147.

Peal, a loud sound.
Peel, to strip off the skin or bark.
Pĕarl, a gem.
Purl, to flow with a gentle noise; [sort of lace.
Peer, an equal; nobleman.
Pier, the support of an arch.
Place, a situation.
Plaice, a flat fish.
Plane, to make smooth or level.
Plain, level ground; clear.
Plate, wrought silver; a flat piece [of metal.
Plait, a fold.
Please, to give pleasure.
Pleas, pleadings.
Plum, a kind of fruit.
Plumb, upright; erect.
Pole a long stick; a rod, or perch.
Poll, the head; to register.
Pore, a minute hole, or passage.
Pour, to cause to issue in a stream.
Port, a harbor, or haven.
Porte, a Turkish court.
Praise, to commend.
Prase, a sort of quartz.

Exercise 148.

Pray, to supplicate; to entreat.
Pre̱y, spoil; booty.
Queen, the consort of a king.
Quean, a worthless woman.
Quire, twenty-four sheets of paper.
Choir, a body of singers.
Rack, an engine of torture.
*W*rack, sea-weed.
Rain, water from the clouds.
Re̱in, strap of a bridle; to curb.
Re̱ign, to rule, as a king.
Raze, to subvert.
Raise, to lift.
Rays, lines of light; beams.
Rap, a quick blow; to strike.
*W*rap, to fold up.
Red, of the color of blood.
Read, *did* read; perused.
Reed, a plant; a weaver's tool.
Read, to peruse.
Reck, care; mind; heed.
*W*reck, to suffer total loss.
Reek, to emit smoke or vapor.
*W*reak, to take vengeance.
Rest, peace; quietness.
*W*rest, to distort; to pervert.
Retch, to try to vomit. [person.
*W*retch, a miserable or worthless

Exercise 149.

Rice, an esculent grain.
Rise, an ascent; act of rising.
Rime, hoar frost.
Rhyme, to accord in sound.
Ring, a circle; a sound.
*W*ring, to twist.
Rite, ceremony.
Right, just; proper.
*W*rite, to form letters with a pen.
*W*right, a workman.
Rode, *did* ride.
Road, a public highway.
Row' ed, *did* row.
Roar, to cry aloud.
Row' er, one who rows.
Roe, the female of the hart.
Row, a rank; to propel by oars.
Rote, a round of words.
*W*rote, *did* write.
Rout, to put to flight.
Route, a course, way, or passage.
Ruff, plaited linen for the neck.
Rough, not smooth; uneven.
Rung, *did* ring; sounded.
*W*rung, *did* wring; twisted.

Exercise 150.

Rye, a sort of grain.
Wry, twisted; turned to one side.
Sale, the act of selling.
Sail, to move by sails.
Seen, beheld; perceived.
Scene, a view or sight.
Seine, a large fishing-net.
See, to perceive by the eye.
Sea, a great body of water.
Seem, to appear.
Seam, to join by sewing.
Sees, *does* see.
Seas, more than one sea.
Seize, to grasp.
Sĕrf, a slave in husbandry.
Surf, swell of the sea.
Sĕrge, thin woolen stuff.
Surge, wave; billow.
Shear, to clip with scissors.
Sheer, pure; clear; unmixed.
Shïre, a county, or district.

Exercise 151.

Shears, large scissors.
Sheers, machine for raising heavy [weights.
Shock, a sudden shake.
Shough, a shaggy dog.
Shone, *did* shine.
Shown, exhibited.
Sine, a line in geometry.
Sign, a mark, or signal.
Sink, to settle or go down; to de-
Cinque, the number five. [cline.
Size, bulk; bigness.
Sice, the number six at dice.
Sighs, *does* sigh.
Skull, bone inclosing the brain.
Scull, to impel by an oar at the
Slay, to kill. [stern.
Sley, a weaver's reed.
Sleigh, a carriage on runners.
Sleeve, part of a garment covering
Sleave, to part threads. [the arm.

Exercise 152.—Reading Lesson.

SENTENCES CONTAINING SOME OF THE FOREGOING WORDS.

1. The king rode out every day, *rain* or shine. He seemed to take more delight in his fine steed and golden *reins* than in doing his duty toward the people, over whom he had been called to *reign*.

2. Write we know is written *right*,
When we see it written *write;*
But when we see it written *right*,
We know it is not written *wright;*
For *write*, to have it written *right*,
Must not be written *right* or *wright*,
Nor yet should it be written *rite*,
But write; for so 'tis written *right*.

3. We *rode* around the bay on the public *road*, while the rest of our party *rowed* across in a small row boat.

4. Few *scenes* that I have *seen*, are more exciting than a *seine* full of fishes drawn to the shore.

5. Who wishes a life of hardship to *see*,
Has only to go, as a sailor, to *sea*.

Exercise 153.

Slew, *did* slay.
Slue, to turn about the axis.
Slight, to neglect.
Sleight, an artful trick.
Slow, not fast.
Sloe, a wild plum.
Sole, bottom of the foot; only.
Soul, the immortal part of man.
So, in like manner.
Sow, to scatter seed for growth.
Sew, to join with needle and thread.
Sore, a wound; an ulcer.
Soar, to rise, or mount up.
Sow er, one that scatters seed.
Stâre, to gaze.
Stâir, a step for going up.
Stake, a wager; a small post.
Steak, a slice of meat.
Step, a pace; to walk.
Steppe, a large barren plain.
Steel, iron hardened.
Steal, to take by theft.
Stick, a short piece of wood.
Stich, a verse or line of poetry.
Stile, steps over a fence.
Style, mode; manner.
Stoop, to bend forward; to lean.
Stoup, a flagon; vessel for liquids.

Exercise 154.

Strait, narrow; close.
Straight, direct; not crooked.
Sweet, agreeable to the taste.
Suit, a train, or retinue.
Sum, the whole amount.
Sŏme, not all; certain persons.
Sun, the orb of light and heat.
Sŏn, a male child.
Tale, a story.
Tail, the end.
Ta̤lk, to speak; to converse.
Ta̤lc, a mineral.
Târe, allowance; deduction.
Teâr, to rend.
Tax, rate imposed for public uses.
Tacks, small nails.
Teal, a web-footed water-fowl.
Teil, the lime tree.
Teem, to bring forth; to be full.
Team, horses or oxen in harness, [or yoke.
Tear, fluid from the eye.
Tier, a row, rank, or layer.
The, the definite article.
Thee, thyself.

Exercise 155.

Thêre, in that place.
Thêir, of, or belonging to them.
Throw, to hurl, or cast.
Throe, extreme pain; anguish.
Throne, the seat of a king.
Thrown, cast, or hurled.
Tide, the flow of the sea.
Ti ed, bound, or fastened.
Time, the measure of duration.
Thyme, a plant. [foot.
Toe, one of the extremities of the
Tow, the coarse part of flax.
To, toward; unto.
Too, also; likewise.
Two, twice one; a couple.
Told, *did* tell.
Tol′ ed, *did* tole, or entice.
Toll′ ed, *did* toll, or ring.
Tole, to allure, or entice by bait.
Toll, to ring a bell; a tax.
Tray, a small trough.
Tre̱y, the three at cards or dice.
Vale, a valley. [conceal.
Vail, a covering for the face; to

Exercise 156.

VANE, a weathercock.
VAIN, conceited; proud.

WADE, to walk in shallow water.
WEIGH ED, *did* weigh.

WALE, a ridge; to mark with wales.
WAIL, to lament; to bemoan.

WA̧LL, a fence of stone or brick.
WA̧UL, to cry, as a cat.

WANE, to decrease.
WAIN, a wagon.

WASTE, to spend, or use lavishly.
WAIST, the middle part of the body.

WAIT, to stay; to delay.
WEIGHT, heaviness.

WÂRE, merchandise; cautious.
WEÂR, to waste by friction.

Exercise 157.

WAVE, a billow; a breaker.
WAIVE, to give up; to put off.

WAY, a road, or path.
WEIGH, to find the weight by a [balance.

WEAK, feeble; infirm.
WEEK, seven days.

WEAL, well-being; happiness.
WEEL, a snare, or trap for fish.

WEEN, to think; to suppose.
WEAN, to draw off; to alienate.

WHEEL, a circular frame or body.
WHEAL, a pustule.

WHUR, to pronounce *r* too forcibly.
WHIR, to whirl around with noise.

WO̧OD, the material of trees; a [forest.
WO̧ULD, willed; wished.

WŎN, *did* win.
ONE, single in number.

YEW, an evergreen tree.
YOU, the person spoken to.

Exercise 158.

WORDS NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND.

ÄH, a word of surprise, joy, &c.
ÄRE, plural of *is*; as he *is*, they *are*.

ÄRMS, weapons; limbs.
ÄLMS, gifts of charity.

AX, a cutting tool.
ACTS, deeds; feats.

BÄRM, yeast; scum of malt liquor.
BÄLM, a plant; any thing that heals.

BUST, a half-length statue or por- [trait.
BURST, to break open.

BOY, a male child.
BUOY, a float; to keep afloat.

CLO$E, to shut; an end.
CLOTHES, articles of dress.

DUST, powdered substances.
DURST, dared; ventured.

Exercise 159.

FUST, a moldy or strong smell.
FIRST, foremost; earliest.

LA̧UD, to praise; to extol.
LORD, a master; a nobleman.

LA̧WN, fine linen.
LORN, forsaken; deserted.

PÂSS, a passage; to move along.
PÄRSE, to analyze a sentence.

SEX, gender; kind. [tenets.
SECTS, bodies of persons of the same

SOUGHT, searched; hunted.
SORT, kind, or class.

STA̧LK, a stem.
STORK, a bird of passage.

TRACK, trace; footstep.
TRACT, region; district.

SECTION XVII.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 160.

ham′ let	vil′ lage	pass′ port	li′ cense
hap less	luck less	thresh old	door-sill
hard ly	scârce ly	cop y	tran script
ha ven	har bor	tri graph	triph thong
haw ser	ca ble	tur bid	mud dy
gy ral	whĭrl ing	tur tle	tor toise
hyb rid	mŏn″ grel	twee zer$	nip per$
ill ness	sick ness	char ter	pat ent
can did	o pen	leg ate	nun cio
trēat ment	u $age	fran tic	rāv ing

Exercise 161.

er′ go	thêre′ fore	nap′ kin	tow′ el
ev er	ạl wāy$	neth er	lōw ẹr
fac ile	ēa$ y	neū ter	nēi ther
fam ish	per ish	noon tide	noon day
flee cy	wọọl ly	nuz zle	nest le
trăn sient	fleet ing	oo zy	slīm y
flu id	liq uid	mēan while	mēan time
mes sage	mis sion	ire ful	wräth ful
mor sel	mouth ful	jĕrk in	jack et
mum ble	mut ter	jog gle	jos tle

Exercise 162.

ạg′ ile	act′ ive	con′ voy	es′ cort
ạlm$-house	poor-house	cor sâir	pi rate
ạl so	like wi$e	cox comb	dan dy
am ple	spa cious	cran ny	crev ice
ar bor	bow er	cre dence	cred it
arch er	bōw man	crisp y	brit tle
arc tic	north ern	cro cus	saf fron
ban ish	ex ile	cul ture	till age
bant ling	in fant	cus tom	prac tice
bed lam	mad-house	dis tich	coup let

Exercise 163.

keen′ ness	sharp′ ness	mint′ age	coin′ age
sump ter	pack horse	gib bous	con vex
mag net	lode stone	a gent	fac tor
le vant	east ern	sil van	wood y
low-bred	ill-bred	rāng er	rōv er
loy al	faith ful	pō$ er	puz zler
lug gage	bag gage	sin ew	ten don
syn od	coun cil	harsh ness	rig or
med ley	mix ture	health ful	health y
me ter	meas ure	fault y	blame ful

Exercise 164.

rōp′ y	string′ y	scrib′ bler	scrawl′ er
sĕrv il*e*	slāv ish	scuf fle	*w*res *tle*
que ry	ques tion	sea-cōast	sea-shore
pec cant	sin ning	shat ter$	frag ments
peer less	match less	des pot	ty rant
rig ging	tack ling	huz zä′	hur rä*h*′
ro ral	dew y	im plant	in fix
rum mage	ran sack	in gråft	in sĕrt
scaf fold	plat form	re ject	re pel
scar let	crim $on	un apt	un fit

Exercise 165.

re fu$e′	de cline′	im bibe′	ab sorb′
be hest	com månd	de scry	es py
suc cum*b*	sub mit	in due	en dow
sur mi$e	sus pect	in flate	dis tend
en crōach	in trench	in fold	en *w*rap
en trap	in snâre	in thrall	en slave
e vade	es cape	in twine	in twist
mis lay	mis place	a bu$e	mal trēat
de base	de grade	a båft	a stĕrn
de hort	dis suade	a bout	a round

What kind of words are *sea-coast* and *sea-shore?*—See page 8.

Exercise 166.

ac cord′	a gree′	be gin′	com mence
ac cost	ad dress	be rēave	de prive
ac quāint	in form	con fine	im mure
a drift	a float	con trive	in vent
al low	per mit	de $ire	re quest
a new	a fresh	de vi$e	be quēath
a slânt	a slope	di late	ex pand
as tringe	con strict	dis burse	ex pend
a vạunt	be gone	ob tain	pro cure
be fit	be cŏme	re vōlt	re bel

Exercise 167.

re tire′	with draw′	re $ult′	up′ shot
a lone	sin″ gle	un cöuth	awk ward
re trench	less *en*	im būe	tinc ture
re lax	slack *en*	ho tel	tav ern
ma ture	rīp *en*	hāst′ *en*	dis patch′
ma c̄hïne	en gin*e*	ech o	re sound
de $erve	mer it	ul tra	be yond
e voke	sum mon	ver sus	a gainst
e rect	up ri*gh*t	ren der	re turn
en sūe	fol low	ran som	re deem
per plex	puz zle	mold er	de cay

Exercise 168.

dor′ mant	sleep′ ing	a he*a*d′	on′ ward
drag gle	drab ble	a kin	kin dred
eld er	old er	an tïq*ue*	ān cient
mar ġin	bor der	bab oon	mŏnk ey
mem oir$	an nal$	be dim	dark *en*
prāt er	bab bler	be grudge	en vy
al cove	re ces′	be nēath	un der
no tice	re gard	cra vat	neck cloth
ab rupt′	sud′ den	cur tāil	short *en*
as tute	su*b*t le	ven dūe	ạuc tion

Exercise 169.

bash′ ful	mod′ est	ac′ rid	pun′ gent	bīt′ ing
bas tion	bul wark	as tral	stel lar	star ry
bram ble	bri er	bab bler	tat tler	tell-tale
bi fold	*two* fold	ban ner	en sī*g*n	stand ard
bil lōw	breāk er	bâre ly	mere ly	ōn ly
blud geon	cudg el	baw ble	gew gaw	tri fle
blus ter	swag ger	bes tial	beast ly	brû tal
bod ice	cor set	bib ber	tip pler	drunk ard
box er	fi*gh*t er	bōl ster	cush ion	pil lōw
brack ish	salt ish	boom ing	rush ing	roar ing

Exercise 170.

brand′ ish	flour′ ish	bow′ el$	en′ trail$	in′ ward$
brawl er	*w*ran″ gler	cal dron	ket tle	boil er
breth ren	broth er$	can ton	dis trict	cĭr *cu*it
brim stone	sul phur	chaf fer	hag gle	bar *gai*n
but ment	but tress	con töur	pro fil*e*	out line
bux om	live ly	cop y	sam ple	pat tern
cāl tiff	vil l*ai*n	cyn ic	snap pish	snarl ing
can ter	gal lop	dam $el	māid *en*	vĭr gin
cap shea*f*	top-shēaf	day spring	day breāk	dawn ing
car bon	char coal	cours er	ra cer	race-horse

Exercise 171.

cen′ tral	mid′ dle	din′ gy	dusk′ y	dark′ ish
chār y	wa ry	de mon	dev il	sa tan
cheer less	drēar y	dog ma	te net	doc trine
chuck l*e*	snick er	dōz y	drow$ y	sleep y
cod dle	par boil	ĕar nest	ze*a*l ous	fĕr vent
col um*n*	pil lar	ed dy	mäel strom	whĭrl pool
com pact	treat y	fa tal	mor tal	de*a*d ly
con cave	arch *ed*	fet id	ran cid	frow y
foi ble	fāil ing	câre ful	cau tious	watch ful
ri my	frost y	flim $y	fee ble	force less

Exercise 172.

fra′ cas	up′ roar	gen′ tīle	pa′ gan	hēa′ then
fäst ness	strong hold	glee ful	glee sŏme	joy ous
flur ry	flus ter	gloss y	shīn y	lus trous
fre quent	oft en	growl er	grum bler	snarl er
func tion	of fice	hud dle	hus tle	jum ble
fun nel	tun nel	lack ey	foot boy	run ner
gal lows	gib bet	lād ing	lōad ing	freight ing
gam bler	game ster	lan″ guid	flag ging	droop ing
gar bage	of fal	man ful	man ly	man like
gid dy	diz zy	mo lar	grīnd er	jạw tooth

Exercise 173.

griēv′ance	hard′ ship	mŏn″ ger	dēal′ er	trād′ er
grim ness	fiēree ness	mute ness	dumb ness	si lence
glib ly	smooth ly	ōaf ish	dōlt ish	stu pid
gnärl ed	knot ty	mus ty	fus ty	mōld y
grōss ly	cōarse ly	pha ros	bēa con	light-house
gus to	rel ish	pi lot	helm$ man	steer$ man
gust y	squạll y	plump ly	full y	round ly
hon est	up right	par cel	budg et	pack et
hop ple$	fet ter$	re gal	roy al	prince ly
i cy	gla cial	scam ble	scram ble	scrab ble

Exercise 174.

im′ age	like′ ness	slab′ ber	slav′ er	driv′ el
lack ing	wạnt ing	sod den	boil ed	seeth ed
lin seed	flax seed	spend er	spend thrift	wāst er
o $ier	wil lōw	spi nous	spi ny	thorn y
or gie$	rev el$	strin gent	bind ing	rig id
por trait	pic ture	sūit or	woo er	lŏv er
ser rate	notch ed	tep id	luke warm	blood warm
mid way	häl*f* way	tur gid	swell ed	bloat ed
man age	han dle	ras cal	scoun drel	var let
plump ness	fat ness	touch y	test y	pet tish

Exercise 175.

trink′ et	jew′ el	vi′ rus	ven′ om	poi′ $on
twig gen	wick er	ca bal′	jun to	fac tion
vault er	lēap er	cuï rass	corse let	breast plate
vi and$	vict ual$	de nounce	men ace	threat en
mar riage	wed ding	ex treme	far thest	ut most
wist ful	wish ful	pa role	o ral	verb al
war bler	song ster	mo rose	sul len	mump ish
va ry	al ter	re port	hēar say	rû mor
ven ture	haz ard	mis take	blun der	er ror
vest ed	cloth ed	ro bust	stur dy	lust y

Exercise 176.

yawn′ ing	gäp′ ing	e′ dict	fi′ at	de cree′
yĕarn ing	long ing	slant ing	slōp ing	o blīque
por poise*	sea-hog	fic tion	nov el	ro mance
rab bi	más ter	way ward	fro ward	per vĕrse
squal id	filth y	coun sel	con sult′	ad vi$e
ze ro	ci pher	to tal	en tire	com plete
baf fle	e lude′	tri umph	ex ult	re joice
cank er	cor rode	hon or	es teem	re vere
suc cor	re lieve	mur mur	re pine	com plāin
false hood	un trûth	car ry	con vey	trans port

Exercise 177.

um′ brage	of fense′	a cross′	a thwart′	cross′ wi$e
bou quet†	no$e′ gay	be tide	be fall	hap pen
com peer	e qual	pro mote	ad vance	for ward
pro lix	length y	re mi$e	re lēase	quit clāim
ri′ ot	rev el	in hume	in ter	bu ry‡
in tent′	pur port	as sāil	as sault	at tack
be twixt	be tween′	re cite	re hearse	re peat
be wray	be tray	re fund	re pay	re store
col late	com pâre	im print	im press	en stamp
a dieū	fâre well	de port	de mēan	be have

* por′ pus. † boo ka′. ‡ ber ry.

Exercise 178.

im pede′	ob struct′	ac cu$e′	ar rāi*g*n′	im pēach′
re lēase	ac quit	ad dict	ap ply	de vote
hal loo	ex clāim	af frŏnt	in sult	of fend
pro tract	pro long	ap point	pre scribe	or dāin
pre clude	pre vent	be guile	de cēive	de lude
cos tume	at tire	dis lodge	dis place	re move
un less	ex cept	be trust	in trust	con fide
un coil	un wīnd	un furl	un fold	un roll
test′ ing	try′ ing	re frāin	ab stāin	for beâr

Exercise 179.

cus′ tom	du′ ty	im′ post	trib′ ute
loi ter	lin″ ger	säun ter	tar ry
max im	ad age	prov erb	say ing
flout er	mock er	scorn er	scoff er
fur bish	burn ish	pol ish	brī*gh*t *e*n
glis *te*n	glit ter	spark l*e*	twink l*e*
in cense	o dor	per fume	fra grance
for ceps	pin cer$	pinch er$	pli er$
patch er	botch er	bun″ gler	cob bler
fos ter	cher ish	nour ish	nur ture

Exercise 180.

ga̤ud′ y	shōw′ y	ta̤w′ dry	tin′ sel
reck less	heed less	list less	câre less
row dy	lōaf er	loun̤g er	va grant
dap pl*e*d	spot ted	mot ley	pīe ba̤ld
rep til*e*	ad der	vi per	sĕr pent
sāt ed	cloy *e*d	glut ted	fill *e*d
rāi ment	vest ure	vest ments	gar ments
spūm y	froth y	fōam y	scum my
tri nal	treb l*e*	trip l*e*	three fold
dal ly	dan dle	fond l*e*	ca ress′
cow ard	cra ven	das tard	pol troon

Exercise 181.

ho′ ly	sa′ cred	god′ ly	di vine′
se cret	hid den	la tent	oc cult
a base′	de grade′	dis grace′	hum′ ble
as pĕrse	tra duce	de fame	slản der
re vēal	dis clo$e	di vulge	pub lish
for give	ab $olve	re mit	par don
pro vide	pro cure	sup ply	fur nish
de vour	en gorge	con sume	swạl lōw
pa chạ	pa shạw	ba shạw	vice roy
in ĕrt′	slug′ gish	la′ zy	sloth ful
a droit	ex pĕrt′	dex trous	skill ful

Exercise 182.

af flict′	dis tress′	troub′ le	har′ ass
dis cuss	de bate	ar gūe	rēa $on
ob scene	un chaste	bạwd y	vul gar
al leġe	af fĭrm	as sĕrt′	a vĕr′
be wāil	be mōan	la ment	de plore
re late	de scribe	re count	nar rate
as kảnt	a skew	a squint	a wry
ar rānge	dis po$e	di rect	di ġest
re fute	con fute	dis prove	op pūgn
com pri$e	em brace	con tāin	in clude
in fest	an noy	dis turb	mo lest

SECTION XVIII.

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING.

Exercise 183.

ab′ sence	pre$′ ence	down′ ward	up′ ward
a ged	yoūth ful	eld est	youn″ gest
a gūe	fe ver	far thest	nēar est
bride maid	bride man	fảst ing	fēast ing

brŏth′ er	sis′ ter	fēar′ ful	fēar′ less
buy er	sell er	find er	lō$ er
câre ful	câre less	fore most	hīnd most
curs ed	bless ed	for mer	lat ter
dāy lī*gh*t	dark ness	hith er	thith er
doub le	sin″ gle	hum ble	ex alt′

Exercise 184.

in′ let	out′ let	need′ ful	need′ less
in ner	out er	ne gro	ne gress
in side	out side	ēi ther	nēi ther
in ward	out ward	nev er	ev er
king ly	queen ly	dāi ly	nī*gh*t ly
land man	sēa man	no whêre	some whêre
lạw yer	cli ent	oft en	sel dom
loos en	fäst en	o ver	un der
mid day	mid nī*gh*t	part ing	meet ing
moth er	fä ther	pēace ful	war like

Exercise 185.

sin″ gly	doub′ ly	ab′ sent	pre$′ ent
sŏme thing	nŏth ing	be fore′	âft er
stron″ ger	wēak er	be fore	be hind′
sum mer	win ter	cre ate	de stroy
sun ri$e	sun set	a bŏve	be lōw
tame ness	wild ness	pa pä	mam mä
trûth ful	trûth less	him self	her self
wake ful	sleep y	a wake	a sleep
*w*hole sale	re tail	with in	with out
youn″ ger	old er	suc cess	fāil′ ure

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING DEFINED.

Exercise 186.

Ab′ bot, the head of a convent of monks.

Ab′ bess, the head of a convent of [nuns.

Con′ cave, hollow.

Con′ vex, gibbous.

Con′ crete, united in mass; not separate.

Ab′ stract, separate; taken apart.

Cŏv′ ert, secret; hidden.

O′ vert, open; manifest.

DEB′ IT, what is due from any one.
CRED′ IT, what is due to any one.

FRIG′ ID, cold.
TOR′ RID, hot.

LAND′ LORD, one that owns lands or houses.
TEN′ ANT, one that hires lands or houses.

LAR′ BOARD, the left-hand side of a ship.
STAR′ BOARD, the right-hand side of a ship.

JUN′ IOR, younger.
SEN′ IOR, older.

LEE′ WARD, side opposite the wind.
WIND′ WARD, side whence the wind blows.

EXERCISE 187.

MA′ JOR, larger; greater.
MI′ NOR, smaller; less.

MOR′ TAL, pertaining to death.
NA′ TAL, pertaining to birth.

MOR′ TISE, a hole to insert a tenon.
TEN′ ON, the part of a timber fitted to a mortise.

PAL′ LID, pale; wan.
RUD′ DY, reddish; rosy.

PROG′ RESS, a going forward.
RE′ GRESS, a going back; retreat.

TENSE′ NESS, tightness.
LAX′ NESS, looseness.

VAN′ GUARD, first line of an army.
REAR′ GUARD, last line of an army.

VIC′ TOR, one that conquers.
VIC′ TIM, one that *is* conquered.

EXERCISE 188.

ZE′ NITH, point in the heavens directly overhead.
NA′ DIR, the point exactly opposite the zenith.

DO′ NOR, one who gives.
DO NEE′, one who receives a gift.

PAWN′ ER, one who pawns.
PAWN EE′, one who takes a pawn.

PLEDG′ ER, one who pledges.
PLEDG EE′, one who takes a pledge.

VEND′ OR, one who sells.
VEND EE′, one who buys.

VOUCH′ ER, one that vouches or warrants.
VOUCH EE′, one that is vouched for.

EN CAMP′, to form into a camp.
DE CAMP′, to remove from camp.

IN VĚRSE′, inverted.
DI RECT′, straight; in a right line.

EXERCISE 189.

LES′ SOR, one that grants a lease.
LES SEE′, one that takes a lease.

AD VÂNCE′, to go forward.
RE CEDE′, to go back; to retreat.

AS CEND′, to go, or climb up.
DE SCEND′, to go down.

DI VĚRGE′, to tend from a point.
CON VĚRGE′, to tend toward a point.

PER SUADE′, to urge towards; invite warmly.
DIS SUADE′, to entreat or advise against.

EN THRONE′, to put on a throne.
DE THRONE′, to deprive of a throne.

E VOLVE′, to roll out; to unfold.
IN VOLVE′, to roll in; to fold in.

IN CREASE′, to grow or become larger.
DE CREASE′, to grow or become smaller.

OB TUSE′, blunt; stupid.
A CUTE′, sharp; subtle.

DI VEST′, to strip; to take from.
IN VEST′, to clothe; to put in charge.

Exercise 190.—Reading Lesson.

THE BOY AND HIS DOG.

1. Old Rover is the finest dog
   That ever ran a race;
   His ear so quick, his foot so fleet,
   And such an honest face.

2. My playmate he, in every sport,
   The moment I begin:
   He 's always ready for a race,
   And always sure to win.

3. One day he stole my hat, and ran
   Away across the plain;
   While loudly laughed a boy and man
   Who saw me chase in vain.

4. So, tired at last, I sat me down
   Upon a green grass-plat,
   When quick, old Rover turned about,
   And brought me back my hat.

5. At home, abroad, where'er I go,
   There Rover 's sure to be;
   There never was a kinder dog,
   Than he has been to me.

SECTION XIX.

WORDS ALIKE IN FORM AND SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN MEANING AND APPLICATION.

Exercise 191.

An″ gle, point where two lines meet.
An″ gle, to fish with a rod, line, [and hook.
Bat ter, mixture of flour, eggs, milk, &c.
Bat ter, to beat; to wear with beating.
Bee tle, a large, heavy mallet.
Bee tle, an insect.
Bee tle, to jut out, or overhang.
Bill′ et, a note; a letter.
Bill et, a small stick of wood.
Bill et, to quarter soldiers.
Bra zier, one who works in brass.
Bra zier, a pan for holding coals.
Ca per, to leap, or skip; to prance.
Ca per, a berry; a pickle.
Cock le, a shell-fish.
Cock le, the weed darnel.
Cock le, to contract into wrinkles.

Exercise 192.

Com mit′, to give in trust.
Com mit, to send to prison.
Com mit, to perpetrate.
Coun′ ter, a shop-table.
Coun ter, a base coin.
Coun ter, one who counts; a [reckoner.
Coun ter, contrary to; opposite.
Crick et, a small insect.
Crick et, a game with bats and [ball.
Crick et, a low stool.
E′ ven, level; quiet; calm.
E ven, truly; likewise.
E ven, though; still.
Fer ret, a kind of weasel.
Fer ret, a kind of narrow tape.
Fer ret, to hunt or drive out.
Fig ure, shape; form.
Fig ure, character denoting a number.
Fig ure, a mode of speech; a [trope.

Exercise 193.

Gal′ ley, a printer's type frame.
Gal ley, a low, flat-built vessel.
Gal ley, a ship's kitchen.
Fil let, a little head-band.
Fil let, a joint of veal.
Found er, one who founds.
Found er, to fill and sink.
Found er, to lame in the feet.
Found er, one who casts metals.
Full er, more full.
Full er, a cloth-dresser.
Haut boy, (ho′boy) a wind instru- [ment.
Haut boy, a sort of strawberry.
Ken′ nel, a cot, or house for dogs.
Ken′ nel, the water-course of a street.
Let ter, one who lets.
Let ter, a character of the alphabet.
Let ter, a written message; an [epistle.
Lit ter, a vehicle with a bed in it.
Lit ter, a brood of animals.
Lit ter, scattered fragments.
Man″ gle, to cut and hack.
Man″ gle, a rolling press to smooth linen.

Exercise 194.

MIN′ UTE, (min it,) 60th part of an hour.
MIN′ UTE, a short note.

MOR TAR, a vessel in which substances are pounded.
MOR TAR, a bomb cannon.
MOR TAR, cement used in building.

NĚRV OUS, full of nerve; strong.
NĚRV OUS, having weak nerves.

O BLĪGE′, to bind; to force.
O BLĪGE, to serve or favor.

OR′ GAN, an instrument or means.
OR GAN, a musical instrument.

PA′ TIENT, suffering; enduring.
PA TIENT, a sick person.

PRE TEND′, to feign; to assume.
PRE TEND, to claim truly or falsely.

PIN′ ION, the wing of a fowl.
PIN ION, a fetter for the arms.
PIN ION, the tooth of a wheel.

POL LARD, a tree lopped.
POL LARD, a clipped coin.
POL LARD, a stag that has cast his horns.
POL LARD, bran and meal mixed.

Exercise 195.

PUR′ CHASE, the act of buying.
PUR CHASE, lever-power; advantage.

QUẠR TER, one fourth part.
QUẠR TER, a particular region.
QUẠR TER, mercy to an enemy.
QUẠR TER, to billet, or station soldiers for lodging.

REN DER, to give in return.
REN DER, to translate.
REN DER, one who rends or tears.

SEA SON, a division of the year; a fit time.
SEA SON, to give a relish to.
SEA SON, to fit for use.

TA′ BLE, any flat surface.
TA BLE, an article of furniture.
TA BLE, an index, or catalogue.

TA PER, a wax candle; small light.
TA PER, to become less and less; to dwindle.

TEN DER, soft; delicate.
TEN DER, to offer, or present.

TUM BLER, one who shows feats of tumbling.
TUM BLER, a drinking glass.

USH ER, an introducer.
USH ER, an under-teacher.

WA GES, hire, or reward for service.
WA GES, carries on; stakes.

SECTION XX.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN ACCENT AND MEANING.

Exercise 196.

AB′ SENT, not present; distant.
AB SENT′, to keep away.

AB′ STRACT, a summary; separate.
AB STRACT′, to take from.

AC′ CENT, stress of voice on a syllable.
AC CENT′, to make or mark accents.

AF′ FIX, something affixed; a suffix.
AF FIX′, to suffix; to subjoin.

AUG′ MENT, an increase.
AUG MENT′, to increase.

AU′ GUST, the eighth month.
AU GUST′, grand; stately.

BŎM′ BARD, piece of short thick ordnance.
BŎM BARD′, to attack with bombs.
CEM′ ENT, what unites; mortar.
CE MENT′, to unite with cement.

COL′ LEAGUE, a partner, or an associate.
COL LEAGUE′, to unite, or join with.
COL′ LECT, a short prayer.
COL LECT′, to gather together.

EXERCISE 197.

COM′ MENT, explanatory note.
COM MENT′, to make notes on.

COM′ PACT, a contract.
COM PACT′, firm; close; solid.

COM′ PORT, conduct; manner of acting; behavior.
COM PORT′, to suit; to behave.

COM′ POUND, a mixture.
COM POUND′, to mix; to mingle.

COM′ PRESS, a pad or bolster of linen.
COM PRESS′, to press together.

CON′ CĔRT, harmony; a musical entertainment.
CON CĔRT′, to contrive together.

CON′ DUCT, manners; behavior.
CON DUCT′, to guide; to manage.

CON′ FINE, a border, or limit.
CON FINE′, to limit; to restrain.

CON′ FLICT, a struggle; a contest.
CON FLICT′, to strive; to contest.

CŎN′ JURE, to practice magic or sorcery.
CŎN JURE′, to bind solemnly, or by oath.

EXERCISE 198.

CON′ SĔRVE, a sweet-meat.
CON SĔRVE′, to preserve fruit.

CON′ SORT, a partner; a wife or husband.
CON SORT′, to go together; to associate.

CON′ TEST, strife; a struggle.
CON TEST′, to strive with; to litigate.

CON′ TRACT, bargain; compact.
CON TRACT′, to abridge; to bargain.

CON′ TRAST, opposition.
CON TRAST′, to oppose, or place opposite.

CŎN′ VĔRSE, the contrary; talk.
CŎN VĔRSE′, to talk, or hold discourse with.

CŎN′ VĔRT, one changed in doctrine.
CŎN VĔRT′, to turn from one state or doctrine to another.

CON′ VICT, one found guilty.
CON VICT′, to prove one guilty.

CON′ VOY, that which attends for defense; an escort.
CON VOY′, to attend for defense.

EXERCISE 199.

DES′ CANT, a song or tune in parts.
DES CANT′, to discourse upon at large.

DE$′ ĔRT, a waste; a wilderness.
DE $ĔRT′, to forsake; to abandon.

DI′ GEST, a body of laws.
DI GEST′, to dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.

DIS′ COUNT, deduction.
DIS COUNT′, to deduct.

EN′ TRANCE, act of entering; passage.
EN TRANCE′, to put in a trance or ecstasy.

ES′ CORT, a convoy.
ES CORT′, to convey or guard.

ES′ SAY, an attempt; a short treatise.
ES SAY′, to attempt; to try.

EX′ PORT, goods sent to a foreign market.
EX PORT′, to send goods to a foreign market.

Exercise 200.

Ex′ tract, passage from an author; an essence.
Ex tract′, to take or draw out.
Fĕr′ ment, internal motion; tumult.
Fĕr ment′, to move within; to effervesce.
Fre′ quent, occurring often.
Fre quent′, to visit often.
Gal′ lant, brave; high-spirited.
Gal lant′, polite to ladies; a wooer.
Im′ port, anything imported; meaning.
Im port′, to bring from abroad.
Im′ press, mark; stamp.
Im press′, to mark or stamp.
Im′ print, publisher's address on a title-page.
Im print′, to impress; to fix in the mind.
In′ crease, augment; enlargement.
In crease′, to augment; to enlarge.
In′ sult, act of insulting; contempt.
In sult′, to treat with rudeness.
Min′ ute, sixtieth part of an hour.
Mi nute′, little; slender; special.

Exercise 201.

Ob′ ject, that thrown before us; any thing under notice.
Ob ject′, to throw before; to oppose.
Pĕr′ fect, complete; finished.
Per fect′, to complete; to finish.
Pĕr′ fume, fragrance; scent.
Pĕr fume′, to scent.
Pre′ fix, that which is prefixed.
Pre fix′, to fix, or place before.
Prem′ ise, that which is premised.
Pre mise′, to lay, or explain beforehand.
Pres′ ent, not absent; a gift.
Pre sent′, to tender; to give.
Prod′ ucĕ, that which is produced.
Pro duce′, to bring forth; to yield.
Prog′ ress, a going forward.
Pro gress′, to go forward; to advance.
Proj′ ect, that which is projected; a plan.
Pro ject′, to plan; to jut out.
Pro′ test, formal declaration.
Pro test′, to declare formally; to affirm.
Reb′ el, one who resists law.
Re bel′, to oppose what is lawful.

Exercise 202.

Rec′ ord, a register; a note.
Re cord′, to register, or note down.
Ref′ use, that which is refused; what is worthless.
Re fuse′, to reject; to deny
Re′ tail, sale in small amounts.
Re tail′, to sell in small amounts.
Sub′ ject, that under view; matter.
Sub ject′, to put down, or under.
Su′ pine, a sort of verbal noun.
Su pine′, lying with face upward.
Sur′ vey, a view; measurement.
Sur vey′, to view; to measure.
Tor′ ment, anguish. torture.
Tor ment′, to put in anguish; to
Trans′ fĕr, the act of conveying.
Trans fĕr′, to convey or give over.
Trans′ port, a vessel for conveyance; rapture.
Trans port′, to carry over; to banish.
Un′ dress, a loose, negligent dress.
Un dress′, to take off clothes.

Nannie Baird

Exercise 203.

WORDS ALIKE IN SPELLING, BUT UNLIKE IN SOUND AND SIGNIFICATION.

A BUSE′, ill-treatment.
A BU$E′, to treat ill.
DIF FUSE′, wide-spread; not concise.
DIF FU$E′, to spread abroad; to scatter.
EX CUSE′, plea; apology.
EX CU$E′, to pardon; to apologize.
MIS USE′, wrong use.
MIS U$E′, to use wrong.

SECTION XXI.

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 204.

AB′ BEY, a monastery.
AB BA, father.
A CRE, 160 square rods of land.
A CHOR, scald head.
AL TER, to change, or vary.
AL TAR, place for sacrifice.
AN GOR, intense pain.
AN GER, passion; vexation.
AN IL, a shrub from which indigo is made.
AN ILE, old-womanish.
ANK ER, measure for liquids.
ANCH OR, instrument to hold ships.
AR′ RANT, bad; notorious.
ER RAND, a message.
ER RANT, wandering.
AU GER, a boring tool.
AU GUR, to foretell; a soothsayer.
BAL LAD, a song.
BAL LET, a comic dance.
BAL LOT, a little ball; a voting ticket.
BĂLM Y, fragrant; soothing.
BĂRM Y, containing barm, or yeast.
BAR ON, a rank in nobility.
BAR REN, sterile; unfruitful.

Exercise 205.

BAT′ ING, abating; excepting.
BAIT ING, putting on bait; setting dogs on.
BER RY, any small fruit containing seed.
BU RY, to cover; to inter.
BET TER, superior.
BET TOR, one that bets, or wages.
BOLD ER, more bold.
BOUL DER, a large, round stone.
BRID AL, pertaining to marriage.
BRI DLE, the head reins of a horse.
BUR′ ROW, a hole in the ground for rabbits.
BŎR OUGH, a corporate town.
CAL ID, hot; burning.
CAL LID, cunning; crafty.
CAL LUS, a hardness of the skin.
CAL LOUS, hardened; unfeeling.
CAN NON, a big gun; ordnance.
CAN ON, a law, or rule.
CAN VAS, coarse cloth.
CAN VASS, to discuss; examine.

Exercise 206.

CAP′ TOR, one that captures.
CAP TURE, to take as a prize.

CÀST ER, one who casts; a cruet.
CÀST OR, a beaver.

CAR AT, a weight of four grains.
CAR ROT, a garden plant.

CEIL ING, the inner roof.
SEAL ING, fixing a seal.

CEL LAR, a room under a house.
SELL ER, one that sells.

CENS ER, a vessel for incense.
CENS OR, a Roman magistrate.

CES SION, a giving up; a yielding.
SES SION, a sitting in council.

COL′ LAR, something worn round the neck.
CHOL ER, bile; anger.

COND ER, one that directs a steersman.
CON DOR, a kind of vulture.

COR AL, a kind of marine insect.
COR OL, inner covering of a flower.

COURTE SY (kurt′ sy,) obeisance.
COURT E SY, politeness.

COUN CIL, a meeting, or assembly.
COUN SEL, advice; an advocate.

COZ EN, to cheat.
COUS IN, child of an uncle or aunt.

CRŪ EL, inhuman.
CREW EL, a ball of yarn.

Exercise 207.

CUD′ DLE, to lie snug, or close.
CUD LE, a small sea-fish.

CULL ER, one that culls, or selects.
CŎL OR, a hue, dye, or tint.

CUR RANT, a shrub and its fruit.
CUR RENT, passing; a stream.

CYG NET, a young swan.
SIG NET, a seal.

CYM BAL, a musical instrument.
SYM BOL, a type, or emblem.

CY PRESS, white cedar.
CY PRUS, a thin, transparent stuff.

DISC′ US, a quoit.
DISC OUS, broad; flat; wide.

DU AL, expressing the number two.
DU EL, combat between two persons.

DY ING, expiring; perishing.
DYE ING, coloring.

EYE LET, a small hole for lace or cord.
IS LET, a small island.

FĀ THER, a male parent.
FÄR THER, further.

Exercise 208.

FIL′ TER, to strain.
PHIL TER, a love potion; a charm.

GAM BLE, to game.
GAM BOL, to leap and skip.

GEN IUS, aptitude; power of invention.
GE NUS, a kind; sort.

GES TURE, action; attitude.
JEST ER, one that jests, or jokes.

GILD ER, one who gilds.
GUILD ER, a Dutch coin.

GLA CIER, an extensive field of ice.
GLA ZIER, one that glazes windows.

GRAT′ ER, an instrument to grate, or rasp with.
GREAT ER, larger.

GRIZ ZLY, somewhat gray.
GRIS LY, frightful; hideous.

HER ON, a large fowl.
HER RING, a small fish.

HO LY, sacred; divine.
WHOL LY, entirely.

I DLE, slothful; not occupied.
I DOL, an image for worship.
I DYL, a pastoral poem.

Exercise 209.

Kĕrn′ el, a little grain or nut.
Col o nel, commander of a regiment.
Lat in, language of ancient Rome.
Lat ten, plates of iron tinned.
Lā va, matter flowing from a volcano.
La ver, a vessel for washing.
Les sen, to decrease.
Les son, a task; a precept.
Lev ee, a morning assembly of visitors.
Lev y, to collect.
Man ner, mode; way; fashion.
Man or, the domain of a lord.
Mar′ ten, an animal of the weasel kind.
Mar tin, a kind of swallow.
Mar shal, chief officer of arms.
Mar tial, warlike; brave.
Mat rass, a chemical vessel.
Mat tress, a quilted bed.
Med al, a piece of metal in the form of a coin.
Med dle, to interfere.
Met al, a mineral, as gold, silver.
Met tle, spirit; briskness.
Mīn er, one who works in a mine.
Mi nor, less; one under age.

Exercise 210.

Mis′ tle, to rain in very fine drops.
Mis sile, a weapon to be thrown.
Mis sal, a ritual or prayer-book.
Mu cus, a slimy fluid.
Mu cous, slimy; pertaining to mucus.
Na val, relating to ships.
Na vel, the middle of the abdomen.
Pal ate, the roof of the mouth.
Pal let, a small bed; a paint board.
Pan el, a jury roll.
Pan nel, a rustic saddle.
Pȧs′ tor, a shepherd; a minister.
Pȧs ture, land for grazing.
Ped al, pertaining to the foot.
Ped dle, to deal in petty matters.
Pen cil, an instrument to draw or write with.
Pen sile, hanging.
Pend ant, flag; a jewel.
Pend ent, hanging; dependent.
Pil lar, a column.
Pil low, a cushion for the head.
Pis til, the pointal of a plant.
Pis tol, the smallest of fire-arms.
Pis tole, a gold coin of Spain.

Exercise 211.

Po′ lar, pertaining to the poles.
Poll er, one that lops trees; a voter.
Pum ice, spongy or porous stone.
Pŏm ace, apples, or fruit crushed.
Por tion, a part.
Po tion, a drink; a draught.
Pri er, one who pries or searches.
Pri or, former; previous.
Prof it, gain.
Proph et, one that predicts or foretells.
Rab bet, a joint; to join boards by lapping.
Rab bit, an animal.
Rad′ ish, a plant and its root.
Red dish, somewhat red.
Rāz ing, erasing; subverting.
Rais ing, lifting; exalting.
Ra zor, an instrument for shaving.
Rais er, one who lifts or raises.
Rig ger, one who rigs vessels.
Rig or, strictness.
Sab bath, the day of rest and worship.
Sab a oth, hosts or armies.
Salt er, more salt; one who salts.
Psalt er, the book of Psalms.

Exercise 212.

SAL′ VER, a piece of plate; a waiter.
SAL VOR, a saver of goods at sea.

SĀV ER, one who saves.
SA VOR, a taste; an odor.

SCULP TOR, a carver of images.
SCULP TURE, the art of carving.

SEN ATE, a body of senators.
SEN NIGHT, seven nights and days.
SEN NIT, a flat, broad cord of rope yarn.

SĒN IOR, elder; older.
SĒIGN IOR, a lord; a title of honor.

SOR′ REL, a plant; reddish.
SOR EL, a buck of the third year.

STAT UE, an image of wood or stone.
STAT UTE, a law.

STRAIT EN, to make narrow.
STRAIGHT EN, to make straight.

STRAIT LY, narrowly; strictly.
STRAIGHT LY, in a straight line.

SUC COR, aid; help.
SUCK ER, any thing that sucks; a shoot.

TAL ENTS, eminent mental powers.
TAL ONS, claws of a bird.

Exercise 213.

TEN′ OR, a part in music; purport.
TEN URE, a hold; claim.

TIN NY, having the nature of tin.
TIN Y, little; small.

TRAV EL, to journey.
TRAV AIL, to toil; to suffer extreme pain.

VE NUS, name of one of the planets.
VE NOUS, pertaining to the veins.

VI AL, a small glass bottle.
VI OL, a musical instrument.

VĬR TUE, moral goodness.
VĬR TU, a love of the fine arts.

WEEK′ LY, once a week.
WEAK LY, infirm; invalid.

WETH ER, a sheep.
WEATH ER, the state of the air.

AC CEDE′, to yield; to assent.
EX CEED, to surpass.

AC CEPT, to receive.
EX CEPT, to take out.

AC CESS, approach.
EX CESS, surplus.

AD VISE, to counsel; to warn.
AD VICE, counsel, warning.

Exercise 214.

AF FECT′, to move, or excite.
EF FECT, to bring to pass; a result.

A LOUD, with great noise.
AL LOW ED, *did* allow; granted.

AP PRIZE, to value; to rate.
AP PRISE, to give notice; to inform.

AR REAR, what remains unpaid.
AR RIERE, last body of an army.

AS SAY, to test, as metals.
ES SAY, a trial; a literary composition.

AS SENT, to agree to.
AS CENT, a rising ground.

A VALE′, to let down; to depress.
A VAIL, to profit.

CHA GRIN, vexation; to vex, or mortify.
SHA GREEN, kind of leather.

CHAM PAGNE, a kind of wine.
CHAM PAIGN, a level, open country.

CON SENT, agreement; assent.
CON CENT, concert of voices; concord of sounds.

DE CEASE, death.
DIS EASE, malady; sickness.

Exercise 215.

De mean′, to behave; deport. [or.
De mesne, land attached to a man-

De scent′, a coming, or falling
Dis sent, disagreement. [down.

De $ĕrt′, merit; worth.
De$ $ĕrt, fruit served after meat.

Dis creet′, prudent.
Dis crete, distinct; separate

E lude′, to avoid, or escape.
Al lude, to refer to.
Il lude, to mock, or deceive.

E mĕrge′ to come or rise out of.
Im mĕrge′, to plunge into.

In dite′, to compose; to write.
In dict, to accuse in a court of law.

In vade′, to assail; to attack.
In veigh ɛd, *did* inveigh; railed at

Tra pan′, to insnare.
Tre pan, a circular saw, to perforate the skull; to trepan.

Exercise 216.—Reading Lesson.

SPRING.

1. Spring is the most joyful season of the year.

2. The cold winds of winter have then passed away; warm breezes begin to blow, and soft showers moisten the earth.

3. The young and tender herbs and grass spring out of the ground, and sweet flowers bedeck the earth with beauty.

4. The trees and shrubs put forth green leaves, and the opening blossoms promise a rich harvest of fruit.

5. The groves and woodlands resound with the sweet music of birds, and every thing in nature seems to share in the general joy.

6. The farmer plows his fields, casts his grain into the bosom of the earth, and waits for the coming harvest.

7. All along the branches creeping,
Through the velvet foliage peeping,
Little infant fruits we see,
Nursing into luxury.

SECTION XXII.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

EXERCISE 217.

pröve	ver′ i fy	will	test′ a ment
pōrch	ves ti bule	sī*gh*t	spec ta cle
chânt	can til late	hī*gh*t	ăl ti tude
chew	măs ti cate	rāi$e	el e vate
häl*f*	moi e ty	mar	dis fig′ ure
wŏrk	op er ate	dou*b*t	mis giv ing
full	ple na ry	sin	trans gres sion
pâst	pre ter it	*k*nī*gh*t	cav a liēr′
fe*i*gn	sim u late	wa*l*k	prom e nade

EXERCISE 218.

fate	lot	des′ ti ny	de duct′	sub tract′
force	stress	em pha sis	de file	pol lute
teâr	rend	lac er ate	de mand	re quire
grave	töm*b*	sep ul cher	de mi$e	de cēase
trûth	fact	ver i ty	de pict	por tray
drink	dräught	po ta′ tion	dab′ ster	a dept
snout	trunk	pro bos cis	de fy′	chal′ lenge
urge	press	im por tune′	de fense	safe guärd

Exercise 219.

strength	vig′ or	en′ er gy
skull	brāin pan	cra ni um
swing	vi brate	os cil late
zeal	fĕr vor	ar den cy
thrĕad	fi ber	fil a ment
vouch	wạr rant	guăr an ty
soothe	soft en	mol li fy
strāin	fil ter	pĕr co late
till	cul ture	cul ti vate

Exercise 220.

piērce	en′ ter	pen′ e trate
puke	vom it	e met′ ic
fạlse	ly ing	men da cious
pomp	pa rade′	pa′ geant ry
mend	re form	rec ti fy
hint	sug gest	in ti mate
speech	ha rangue	o ra′ tion
rest	re po$e	qui e tus
sap	sub vĕrt	un der mine′

Exercise 221.

face	phiz	vi$′ age	coun′ te nance
throb	bēat	puls ate	pal pi tate
bulk	size	ex tent′	mag ni tude
jot	whit	tit′ tle	i o′ ta

Exercise 222.

pil′ grim	trav′ el er	rap′ ture	ec′ sta sy
plas tic	form a tive	sen try	sen ti nel
plūm y	feath er ed	stag nant	mo tion less
pĕrt ly	sạu ci ly	stāt ed	reg u lar
port ly	cor pu lent	sur plus	o ver plus
prox y	sub sti tute	trel lis	lat tice-work
quạn tum	quạn ti ty	páss age	av e nue
que rist	ques tion er	yēar ly	an nu al

Exercise 223.

hope′ less	des′ pe rate	an″ guish	ag′ o ny
ri val	em u late	sti pend	sal a ry
trēat y	cŏv e nant	sham ble$	mēat-mar ket
pow er	fac ul ty	mis chief	in ju ry
pe nal	fīn a ble	oft time$	fre quent ly
bold ness	hard i hood	cour age	for ti tude
farm er	hu$ band man	high way	thŏr ōugh fâre
i dle	in do lent	car riage	ve hi cle
gan″ grene	mor ti fy	brû mal	win ter y

Exercise 224.

band′ age	lig′ a ture	red′ ness	rud′ di ness
oint ment	lin i ment	seem ly	sūit a ble
set tle	liq uid ate	pet tish	pet u lant
per il	jeop ard y	mid riff	di a phragm
gar nish	dec o rate	mon arch	sŏv er eign
new ness	nov el ty	par tial	bi as ed
hedge hog	por cu pine	gar ner	grăn a ry
like ly	prob a ble	hom aġe	fe al ty
fore sight	prov i dence	nim bly	trip ping ly
sanc tion	rat i fy	fe brile	fe ver ish
rack ing	tor tur ing	plume less	feath er less

Exercise 225.

roost′ er	chȧnt′ i cleer	con′ quest	vic′ to ry
am bṳsh	am bus cade	con vent	nun ner y
ar ġent	sil ver y	dar ling	fa vor ite
ar ras	tap es try	black guard	scur ril ous
bane ful	poi $on ous	châir man	pre$ i dent
bone set	thŏr ōugh wŏrt	con cord	har mo ny
bo nus	pre mi um	down fall	o ver thrōw
bound less	lim it less	sal lōw	yel lōw ish
cap tive	pri$ on er	sor did	nig gard ly
carp er	cav il er	chaste ness	pu ri ty
rag ged	tat ter ed	soul less	spir it less

Exercise 226.

sup′ ple	pli′ a ble	lithe′ ness	lim′ ber ness
fōe man	en e my	mir ror	look ing-glass
glēan ing	gath er ing	fore taste	an te past
hand cuff	man a cle	liv ing	līve li hood
har lot	pros ti tute	jour nal	di a ry
host ess	land la dy	in cŏme	rev e nūe
house hold	fam i ly	spon sor	god fä ther
late ly	re cent ly	ar rēar$′	ar rēar′ āge
last ly	fi nal ly	be hoof	ad vän tāge
lu bric	slip per y	de funct	de cēas ed

Exercise 227.

de spīte′	de fi′ ance	se clude′	se ques′ ter
de tect	dis cŏv er	a wâre	ap prī$ ed
do māin	do min ion	a chiēve	ac com plish
con′ script	en roll ed	un blest	un hap py
a part′	a sun der	un dūe	ex cess ive
re māin	con tin ūe	fore go	re lin quish
e vent	oc cur rence	vĕr′ sion	trans la tion
of fense	dis pleas ure	ba sis	foun da tion
in sane	de rang ed	bāt ing	ex cept ing
en chant	en rap ture	cha os	con fu sion

Exercise 228.

couch′ ant	re clīn′ ing	greet′ ing	sa lūt′ ing
cli max	gra da tion	guīd ance	di rec tion
flush ed	e lāt ed	ham per	en tan″ gle
fise al	fi nan cial	haugh ty	dis dāin ful
pāin ful	dis tress ing	her ald	pro clāim er
trāit or	be tray er	kelt er	con di″ tion
per fect	con sum mate	lus cious	de li″ cious
down cast	de ject ed	ni ter	salt pe ter
ex tant	ex ist ing	out breāk	e rup tion
fal lōw	un till ed	out fit	e quip ment

Why are *entangle*, *condition*, *delicious*, marked with double accents? See page 17.

Exercise 229.

clōth′ ing	ap păr′ el	li′ cense	per mis′ sion
prē sci*o*us	fore *k*nōw ing	fric tion	at tri″ tion
pres tiġ*e*	il lu sion	mon str*o*us	pre diġ i*o*us
pri mate	arch bish op	ha rem	se ra*g*l io
res cūe	de liv er	styp tic	as triṅg ent
rou$ er	ex cīt er	swin dler	de fra̤ud er
sen tient	per cep tive	täunt er	up brāid er
let ter	e pis *tle*	viv id	vi va ci*o*us
ram bling	ex cur sive	man date	in junc tion
in dex	ex po nent	con tract	in den ture

Exercise 230.

rû′ in	per di″ tion	un dŏne′	rû′ in *e*d
vo cal	pho net ic	re fine	pu ri fy
doc tor	phy $i″ cian	re se*a*rch	in qui′ ry
spŏng y	e las tic.	re vile	vil′ i fy
fit ting	con vēn ient	re spect	def er ence
sem blance	re $em blance	de tract	der o gate
trûth ful	ve ra ci*o*us	di gress	de vi ate
greed y	vo ra ci*o*us	in struct	ed i fy
an nul′	nul′ li fy	en rich	fĕr til ize
re $ī*g*n	ab di cate	in volve	im pli cate

Exercise 231.

e vince′	man′ i fest	re voke′	coun ter mȧnd′
bur lesq*ue*	lu di cr*o*us	e vict	dis pos sess
fa tïg*ue*	wēa ri ness	un ripe	im ma ture
ga zette	new$ pa per	un safe	in se cure
in cite	in sti gate	per sist	per se vere
re miss	neg li gent	ex hume	dis in tĕr
e vent	in ci dent	di vorce	dis u nite
a venge	vin di cate	frus′ trate	dis ap point
be quest	leg a cy	gāin say	con tra dict
de void	des ti tute	dif fer	dis a gree
re $ume	re-com mence′	van ish	dis ap pear
re tort	rep ar tee	hence forth	here äft′ er

Exercise 232.

ạud′ it or	hēar′ er	wa′ ri ness	cạu′ tion
ar sen ic	rats bane	sem i tone	häl*f* tone
car ti lage	gris *tle*	er u dite	lea*r*n ed
prod i gy	mon ster	pạu ci ty	few ness
for tu nate	luck y	o di *o*us	hate ful
plen i tude	fụll ness	o di um	ha tred
niv e *o*us	snōw y	in du rate	hard *e*n
suc cu lent	jūi cy	cal a mus	sweet flag
sib i lant	hiss ing	corn e *o*us	horn y
in cu bus	nī*gh*t mare	cham pi on	war rior

Exercise 233.

ful′ min ate	thun′ der	cog no′ men	sur′ name
hal cy on	pēace ful	de crep it	in tĭrm′
pi men′ to	all spice	ap pre hend′	ar rest
plum ba go	black lea*d*	dis com po$e	dis turb
sa li va	spit tle	in ter dict	for bid
mo ni″ tion	warn ing	co in cide	con cur
bis sex tile	lēap yēar	lit′ i gate	con test
ar thrit ic	gout y	stu pe fy	be num*b*
ca pri″ cious	fick le	ar ro gate	as sume
be lēa gu*e*r	be si*e*ge′	dis re gard′	neg lect
de tĕrm ine	de cide	con tra dict	de ny

Exercise 234.

for′ tress	cas′ *tle*	cit′ a del
āl ien	strān ger	for′ *eig*n er
an gel	spir it	mes sen ger
an thrax	ul cer	car bun cle
bä*l*m y	fra grant	o dor *o*us
beâr er	pōrt er	căr ri er
ram part	bre*a*st work	păr a pet
car nal	flesh ly	sens u al
co ġent	urġ ent	fōr ci ble
co ma	stu por	leth ar gy
con vict	cul prit	crim i nal

Exercise 235.

hav′ oc	rav′ age	dev′ as tate
he*a*d y	he*a*d strong	ob sti nate
helm et	he*a*d piēce	mo ri on
huff y	huff ish	pet u lant
jänt y	âir y	fin ic al
lax ness	loose ness	lax i ty
lode star	pole star	cyn o sure
num*b* ness	tor por	tor pid ness
wạn ness	pale ness	pal lid ness
dĕr ni er	fi nal	ul ti mate
fa̤l ter	stam mẹr	he$ i tate

Exercise 236.

tur′ ret	tow′ er	min′ a ret
pa̤u per	beg gar	men di cant
pe*a*$ ant	rus tic	c*o*un try man
pen sive	tho*ugh*t ful	se ri *o*us
port al	en trance	o′ p*e*n ing
prow ess	val or	brāv er y
purl ing	gur gling	mur mur ing
sa ber	fa̤l chion	cim e ter
sane ness	sound ness	san i ty
sure ness	sure ty	cĕr t*a*in ty
fun ny	com ic	läugh a ble

Exercise 237.

tac′ it	si′ lent	tac′ i turn
top most	high est	up per most
vĕr dure	green ness	vĕr dan cy
con gress	di et	par li*a* ment
bra̤wn y	flesh y	mus cu lar
o val	o vate	egg-shāp *e*d
tri fling	fu til*e*	friv o l*o*us
he*a*v y	we̱*igh*t y	pon der *o*us
sam ple	pat tern	spec i men
an″ gry	hāst y	pas sion ate

Exercise 238.

a′ pex	sum′ mit	pin′ na cle
oil y	grea$ y	unc tu *ous*
pạl try	pet ty	triv i al
frisk y	spōrt ful	frol ic some
day$ man	um pire	ar bi ter
jus tice	just ness	eq ui ty
pre cinet	pur lieū	bound a ry
wa ver	vi brate	un du late
lōaf er	va grant	vag a bond
af fair′	mat ter	bu$ i ness

Exercise 239.

a lĕrt′	wạtch′ ful	yiġ′ il ant
at test	wit ness	cĕr ti fy
dis cōurse	sĕr mon	hom i ly
de tach	sev er	sep a rate
de lī*gh*t	glad ness	joy *ous* ness
gro tesq*ue*	an tic	whim $i cal
ro tund	round ish	cĭr cu lar
com pute	reck *on*	cal cu late
grand ee	mag nate	no ble man
lam poon	sat īre	ra*i*l ler y
de vout	pi *ous*	re liġ′ i*ous*

Exercise 240.

in fract′	in fringe′	vi′ o late
ap plaud	ex tol	glo ri fy
dis pĕrse	dis pel	dis si pate
ex act	pre cise	punc tu al
em ploy	en gage	oc cu py
re quite	re ward	rec om pense
pla′ cate	ap pēa$e	pac i fy
heart y	sin cere	cor di al
di vĕrse	un like	dif fer ent
lux ate	dis joint	dis lo cate
bla zon	dis play	ex hib′ it

Exercise 241.

ad′ vent	cŏm′ ing	ar rīv′ al
tur moil	rum pus	dis turb ance
col lēag*ue*	part ner	as so ciate
cŏm rade	fel low	com pan ion
con course	meet ing	as sem bly
cum ber	bur d*e*n	em bar rass
im pulse	mo tive	in duce ment
mor bid	sick ly	di$ ea$ *e*d
ty ro	nŏv ic*e*	be gin ner
ug ly	home ly	un hand some
corn *e*d	cūr *e*d	pre $erv *e*d

Exercise 242.

con′ flict	strug′ gle	ren coun′ ter
plāint ive	plāint ful	com plāin ing
ref ūge	shel ter	a sy lum
se riē$	se quence	suc ces sion
sor tie	sal ly	e rup tion
vap id	taste less	in sip id
tor pent	tor pid	be num*b* *e*d
vĕr dict	judġ ment	de cis ion
wāil ing	mōan ing	la ment ing
wāit er	sĕrv ant	do mes tic

Exercise 243.

in′ born	in′ bred	in hēr′ ent
nox i*o*us	noi some	per ni″ ci*o*us
jag ged	jag gy	in dent ed
for lorn	lone ly	for sāk *e*n
brill iant	spark ling	ef ful gent
cạus tic	burn ing	cor ro ding
cēase less	end less	e tĕr nal
clo v*e*n	part ed	di vi ded
po made′	un guent	po ma tum
be side$	fur ther	more o ver
law′ yer	jur ist	ci vil ian

Exercise 244.

at tempt′	ef′ fort	en deav′ or
pre tense	pre text	pre ten sion
dis port	pas time	di vĕr sion
ca jole	whee dle	in vēi gle
con cēit	no tion	con cep tion
scan′ dal	dis grace′	dis cred it
con cēal′	dis gui$e	dis sem ble
con cēive	sup po$e	im ag ine
de sist	for sake	a ban don
re dound	con duce	con trib ute
dis mask	un mask	un cŏv er

Exercise 245.

dis gust′	dis taste′	dis rel′ ish
con sīgn	trans fĕr	de liv er
a mu$e	di vĕrt	en ter tain′
dis claim	re nounce	dis a vow
re gale	re fresh	en ter tain
be long	per tain	ap per tain
cap size	up set	o ver turn
en dure	sup port	un der go
bull′ y	hec′ tor	dom in eer
wâre house	store house	mag a zine
cloud ed	cloud y	o ver cast
con quer	van quish	o ver cŏme

Exercise 246.

hand′ some	pret′ ty	come′ ly	beau′ ti ful
wo ful	rûe ful	dole ful	pit e ous
ac tion	pos ture	ges ture	at ti tude
ban dit	brig and	out law	high way man
brīght ness	lus ter	splen dor	brill ian cy
fab ric	build ing	struct ure	ed i fice
glu ey	stick y	vis cous	glu tin ous
jan″ gle	wran″ gle	bick er	al ter cate
lag ger	lag gard	i dler	loi ter er
duc tile	flex ile	lim ber	flex i ble

Lennie. F. Baird

Exercise 247.

rest′ ive	stub′ born	will′ ful	ob′ sti nate
rōam er	ram bler	strōll er	wạn der er
run let	brook let	strēam let	riv u let
sti fle	stran″ gle	smŏth er	suf fo cate
thrift y	thrīv ing	grōw ing	pros per ous
tort ile	tort ive	twist ed	tort u ous
fret ful	peev ish	spleen y	splen e tic
lar ġess	boun ty	pre$ ent	do na tive
sin ful	wick ed	vi″ cious	im mor′ al
ten sion	stretch ing	strain ing	dis ten tion
stealth y	stealth ful	fur tive	clan des tine

Exercise 248.

plot′ ter	plan′ ner	sehēm′ er	con trīv′ er
ra tion	por tion	pit tance	al low ance
fŭl some	nạu seous	lōath some	dis gust ing
learn er	pu pil	schol ar	dis ci ple
o men	pre sage	to ken	prog nos tic
state ly	pomp ous	au gust′	ma jes tic
pur pose	mean ing	de sīgn	in ten tion
re bus	rid dle	ēha rade	e nig ma
an nounce′	pub lish	pro claim	pro mul gate
chās′ ten	pun ish	chas ti$e	cas′ ti gate
lav ish	waste ful	pro fuse	prod i gal

Exercise 249.

ban′ ter	ral′ ly	de ride′	rid′ i cule
hu mor	fan cy	ca prĭce	va ga′ ry
suf fer	al low′	per mit	tol′ er ate
is sue	a ri$e	pro ceed	em a nate
a non′	a pace	quick′ ly	speed i ly
ful fill	com plete	per form′	ex e cute
en rōll	en list	re cord	reġ is ter
re new	re fresh	re vive	ren o vate
aug ment	en large	ex tend	am pli fy
ob $erve	per cēive	di$ cern	dis tin″ guish
mis chance	mis hap	ill-luck	mis for tune

Exercise 250.

a vow′	con fess′	ad mit′	ac *k*now*l*′ edge
re gain	re crŭit	re triēve	re cŏv er
a maze	con found	as tound	as ton ish
a rouse	ex cite	be stĭr	a wāk *e*n
as cribe	im pute	as sī*g*n	at trib ute
as kant	a skew	a squint	ob līq*ue* ly
be troth	af fy	es pouse	af fi ance
con′ strue	ex plain	ex pound	in tĕr pret
an *sw*er	re sponse	re ply	re join der
au gur	fore bode	por tend	be to k*e*n
tran quil	qui′ et	peace′ ful	peace′ a ble

Exercise 251.

a bate′	less′ *e*n	de crease′	di min′ ish
child′ ish	youth ful	pu′ er il*e*	ju′ ve nil*e*
fore sī*gh*t	fore cast	pre sci ence	fore *k*now*l*′ edge
car nage	slau*gh* ter	butch er y	mas′ sa cre
sea man	sail or	wa ter man	mar in er
max im	ax iom	aph o rism	ap o the*g*m
wŏn der	mar vel	mir a cle	prod i gy
flip pant	flu ent	vol u ble	ta*l*k a tive
spoil er	rob ber	pil la ger	plun der er
sun dry	di vers	va ri *o*us	sev er al
jang″ ling	*w*ran″ gling	bick er ing	quar rel ing

Exercise 252.

thrall′ dom	bond′ age	slāv′ er y	sĕrv′ i tude
mount ing	soar ing	tow er ing	as cend′ ing
off spring	chil dren	prog e ny	de scend ants
be ing	es sence	en ti ty	ex ist ence
bal ance	rem nant	res i due	re main der
mĕr cy	pit y	clem en cy	for give ness
plēad er	law yer	ad vo cate	de fend er
for mer	pri or	pre vi *o*us	pre cēd ing
feel ing	möv ing	af fect′ ing	pa thet ic
awk ward	clum sy	un hand y	un grace ful
scoff er	mock er	de lūd er	de rīd er

Exercise 253.

dâr′ ing	däunt′ less	cour a′ geous	de fi′ ant
mind ful	heed ful	at ten tive	ob $erv ant
tu tor	teach er	pre cept or	in struct or
in grate	thank less	un grate ful	un thank ful
pur suit′	call ing	vo ca tion	em ploy ment
con fĭrm	strength en	es tab lish	for′ ti fy
an nul	re peal′	a bol ish	ab ro gate
en treat	be seech	so lic it	sup pli cāte
ex cu$e	de fend	ex cul pate	just i fy
be think	re flect	con sid er	cog i tate
de note	im ply	in′ di cate	sig ni fy

Exercise 254.

in duce′	im pel′	act′ u ate	in′ flu ence
sĕrv′ ice	a vail	ben e fit	ad van′ tage
hĕr mit	re cluse	an eho ret	as cet ic
wŏr ship	a dore	ven er ate	rev er ence
a vĕrse′	back′ ward	un will′ ing	re luct′ ant
con dīgn	wŏr thy	de $erv ed	mer′ it ed
fi nesse	chĭ cane′	art′ i fice	strat a gem
con joint	con junct	u nīt′ ed	com bīn′ ed
me′ grim	vĕrt′ i go	gid′ di ness	diz′ zi ness
rûth less	pit i less	bar ba rous	in hu′ man
dwell er	a bīd′ er	re$ i dent	so′ journ er

Exercise 255.

lan′′ guor	las′ si tude	lan′′ guid ness	ex haus′ tion
pro voke′	tan ta lize	ir ri tate	ag′ gra vate
be witch	cap ti vate	fas ci nate	en am′ or
dis′ cord	dis sen′ sion	con ten′ tion	va′ ri ance
in road	in va sion	in cur sion	ir rup′ tion
pa tience	en dūr ance	suf′ fer ance	for beâr ance
rest less	un ea$ y	un qui′ et	im pa tient
tempt er	en tīc er	al lūr er	se dūc er
sub due′	sub′ ju gate	o ver beâr′	o ver whelm′
plāgue	in fec′ tion	con ta′ gion	pest′ i lence

Exercise 256.—Reading Lesson.

SUMMER.

1. Summer succeeds the spring. The days are then long, and the sun sheds his beams upon the earth with intense fervor.

2. The flocks and herds, unable to endure the heat, retire beneath the shade of wide-spreading trees, to screen themselves from the scorching rays of the noon-day sun.

3. Early in the morning the farmer sharpens his scythe, and goes forth into the meadow to cut down the tall grass.

4. The jolly young hay-makers, with their pitch-forks, soon follow him to spread the thick swaths, and expose them to the heat of the sun.

5. As soon as the grass is dried and cured, it is raked into long rows, or heaps, and drawn into the barn for use in the coming winter.

6. Soon as the fields of grain begin to ripen, the farmer hastens to gather in the yellow harvest.

7. The orchards yield the richest fruits,
The fields—the waving corn;
The bleating herds crown every hill,
And every vale adorn.

Exercise 257.

fōrge	fạls′ i fy	coun′ ter feit
milk′y	lac te ous	lac te al
mad man	lu na tic	ma ni ac
rain y	plu vi ous	plu vi al
trû ly	ver i ly	re al ly
chap lain	min is ter	clĕr gy man
clem ent	le ni ent	mĕr ci ful
deft ly	skill ful ly	dex trous ly
dō′ cile	teach a ble	tract a ble
glō bous	glob u lar	spher′ic al
hal low	con se crate	ded i cate

Exercise 258.

rûl′ er	gŏv′ ern or	po′ ten tate
one ness	sin″ gle ness	u ni ty
fawn er	syc o phant	par a site
rife ness	prev a lence	fre quen cy
tire some	te di ous	wēa ri some
wealth y	op u lent	af flu ent
wŏn drous	wŏn der ful	mar vel ous
wŏrld ly	sec u lar	tem po ral
trem bling	trem u lous	quiv er ing
fa ble	par a ble	ap o logue
mus ter	con″ gre gate	as sem′ ble

Exercise 259.

de′ cent	dec′ o rous	be cŏm′ ing
speak er	or a tor	de claim er
sin ner	of fend′ er	trans gress or
cost ly	sump′ tu ous	ex pens ive
ex it	ex o dus	de part ure
con trite	pen i tent	re pent ant
hard y	re$ o lute	in trep id
knāv ish	frạud u lent	dis hon est
tim id	tim or ous	faint-heart ed
wiz ard	cŏn jur er	en chânt er
fac tious	mu tin ous	se di″ tious

Exercise 260.

mod′ el	par′ a di*g*m	ex am′ ple
rest ing	re pō$′ ing	qui es cent
ad verse	re pug nant	con flict ing
cal lōw	un fledg̈ *e*d	un plūm *e*d
de*a*th less	un dy ing	im mor tal
frûit ful	pro duc tive	pro lif ic
proc ess	pro cēd ure	pro ceed ing
spite ful	ma lig nant	ma li″ ci*o*us
dis charge′	dis mis sal	dis mis sion
be so*ugh*t	en treat ed	im plōr *e*d
be get	pro′ cre ate	gen′ er ate

Exercise 261.

con tent′	sat′ is fy	grat′ i fy
cas cadè	wa ter fall	cat a ract
mis rûle	an areh y	dis or′ der
un bent	slack en *e*d	re lax *e*d
es trange	ā̆l ien ate	dis af fect′
re pröve	rep re hend′	rep′ ri mand
sus pend	in ter mit	in ter rupt′
sur charge	o ver charge	o ver load
slack′ ness	re miss′ ness	neg′ li gence
fop pish	fin′ ic al	o ver-nice′

Exercise 262.

ad′ a mant	di′ a mond	curv′ a ture	crook′ ed ness
a li as	ŏth er wi$e	cor ri dor	gal ler y
al mon er	ä*l*m$-giv er	dep u ty	del e gate
a que *o*us	wa ter y	des pot i$m	tyr an ny
dom i cil	re$ i dence	ar ro gance	ha̧u*gh* ti ness
a̧u gur y	a̧u spi ce$	po ta ble	drink a ble
el e ment	rû di ment	pĕr ma nent	du ra ble
ba$ i lisk	cock a trĭce	bale ful ness	bane ful ness
bish op ric	di o cēse	fa tal ly	mor tal ly
can ni bal	man-eat er	fa*th* om less	bot tom less
cĕr ti fy	test i fy	con di ment	sea $on ing

Exercise 263.

wi′ li ness	crȧft′ i ness	gâir′ ish ness	ga̤ud′ i ness
test a ble	tri a ble	pen sive ness	tho*ugh*t ful ness
mod i fy	quạl i fy	sav age ness	bar bar i$m
pĕr fi dy	tre*a*ch er y	tep id ness	luke warm ness
trit u rate	pul ver ize	meth od ize	sys tem ize
tem per ate	mod er ate	mer cu ry	quick sil ver
ut ter ly	to tal ly	tur bid ness	mud di ness
vac il late	fluc tu ate	skill ful ness	dex tr*o*us ness
vend i ble	sāl a ble	spa ci*o*us ness	room i ness
trav es ty	păr o dy	veġ e tate	gĕrm in ate
sanc ti ty	ho li ness	swa̤rth i ness	ta̤w ni ness

Exercise 264.

im′ mo late	sac′ ri fice	ex′ pur gate	pu′ ri fy
hor ri fy	ter ri fy	făr ri er	horse-doc tor
vi$ it ant	vi$ it or	vis c*o*us ness	stick i ness
god li ness	pi e ty	in fa m*o*us	scan dal *o*us
hor ri ble	ter ri ble	watch ful ness	wake ful ness
so ber ness	grav i ty	grat i tude	thank ful ness
a̤l ma nac	cal en dar	wit ting ly	*k*nōw ing ly
ar du *o*us	dif fi cult	huff ish ness	pet u lance
con ti nence	chas ti ty	vi per *o*us	ven om *o*us
rû min ate	med i tate	in no cence	harm less ness
in ter im	in ter val	con stan cy	fix ed ness

Exercise 265.

is′ o late	in′ su late	phi′ lo mel	nī*gh*t′ in gale
rāt a ble	tax a ble	ped a gog*ue*	school mȧs ter
suc cu lence	jūi ci ness	ple*a*$ ant ry	mer ri ment
scâr ci ty	răr i ty	ran cor *o*us	vir u lent
leġ i ble	read a ble	jan i tor	door-keep er
liq ua ble	fu $i ble	rec ti tude	ri*gh*t e*o*us ness
lone li ness	sol i tude	sac cha rine	su gar y
tit u lar	nom in al	kid nap per	man-steal er
se cre cy	pri va cy	sci o list	smat ter er
o pen ly	pub lic ly	nu di ty	na ked ness
op u lence	af flu ence	shōal i ness	shal lōw ness

Exercise 266.

squal′ id ness	sor′ did ness	ad′ e quate	suf fi″ cient
stam mer er	stut ter er	am a zon	vi ra go
wi$e a cre	sim ple ton	ban ish ment	ex pul sion
path e ti$m	mes mer i$m	du bi ous	un cer tain
dep re date	spo li ate	cher u bic	an gel ic
stim u late	en cour′ age	con fi dence	re li ance
con gru ous	con sis tent	con vĕr sant	fa mil iar
sim i lar	re $em bling	cop y ist	tran scrīb er
con se quence	im por tance	cor po rate	col lect ive
re$ o nant	re $ound ing	dif fi dent	dis trust ful
ran som ing	re deem ing	dis so nant	dis cord ant

Exercise 267.

mal′ a dy	dis tem′ per	ut′ ter ance	ex pres′ sion
par a gon	ex em plar	o pi ate	nar cot ic
pec u late	em bez zle	mi gra′ tion	re möv al
gar ru lous	lo qua cious	o′ ver ture	pro po $al
li a ble	ob nox ious	on er ous	op press ive
pow er ful	pu is sant	por ti co	pi az za
co quet′ ry	flĭrt a tion	pâr ent age	ex trac tion
sym′ me try	pro por tion	prej u dice	pre judg ment
an i mate	en līv en	prû dent ly	dis creet ly
coun sel or	ad vī$ er	ac count′ ant	reck′ on er
mock er y	de ris ion	a dōr er	wŏr ship er

Exercise 268.

a pos′ tate	ren′ e gade	em bel′ lish	beaū′ ti fy
ap pre ciate	es ti mate	ex am ine	scrû ti nize
as sas sin	mur der er	fa ce tious	hu mor ous
au da cious	im pu dent	pa tĕr nal	fä ther ly
ca thar tic	purg a tive	ma tĕr nal	mŏth er ly
ce les tial	heav en ly	fra tĕr nal	brŏth er ly
com mer cial	mer can tile	e lix ir	cor di al
con sōl er	cŏm fort er	fore run ner	har bin ger
con tri″ tion	pen i tence	re $em ble	im i tate
de struct ive	rû in ous	o pin ion	sen ti ment
ec stat ic	rap tur ous	a mĕrce ment	pen al ty

Exercise 269.

re ful′ gent	lu′ min *o*us	re pub′ lic	com′mon we*a*lth
un wiēld y	pon der *o*us	re quīt al	rec om pense
dis sem bler	hyp o crit*e*	mis gŏv ern	mis man′ age
ath let ic	vig or *o*us	re prī$ al	re cap tion
au then tic	gen u in*e*	re he*a*rs al	re cīt al
mo men tum	im pe tus	re gale ment	re fresh ment
mo rose ness	sul len ness	pro gress ive	ad vanc ing
pre dic tion	proph e cy	a bate ment	de duc tion
in cul pate	crim i nate	ab or tion	mis car riage
al lu sion	ref er ence	ad mit tance	ad mis sion
im′ be cil*e*	im po tent	la con ic	sen ten ti*o*us

Exercise 270.

fru i″ tion	en joy′ ment	ag griēv′ ance	op pres′ sion
ap por tion	dis trib ute	con junc tion	con nec tion
as so ciate	com pan ion	con trīv ance	in ven tion
at tract ive	al lūr ing	cor ro sive	con sūm ing
de fạult er	de lin quent	be troth ment	es pou$e ment
ces sa tion	sus pen sion	dis creet ness	dis cre″ tion
eha ot ic	con fū$ ed-	dis cre tive	dis junc tive
ci ta tion	quo ta tion	dis cum ber	un bur den
e lu sive	e va sive	dis fa vor	dis ple*a*s ure
co hēr ent	con sis tent	ef ful gent	re splen dent
con clu sive	de ci sive	co er cion	com pul sion

Exercise 271.

ren di″ tion	sur ren′ der	en list′ ment	en rōll′ ment
er rat ic	ec cen tric	te na cious	re ten tive
ex ac tion	ex tor tion	tu i″ tion	in struc tion
ex cep tion	ex clu sion	re pent ance	com punc tion
for bid ding	re puls ive	de lūd er	de cēiv er
im pel lent	im puls ive	vin dic tive	re venge ful
ob trû sive	in trû sive	pe ti″ tion	en trēat y
in vent or	con trīv er	as phal tum	bi tu men
om nis cient	all-*k*nōw ing	col lec tion	as sem blage
out ra-geous	a tro cious	con du cive	pro mo tive
pro tect ive	de fens ive	dis tor tion	per vĕr sion

Exercise 272.

pre dict′ ive	pro phet′ ic	in trû′ sion	en croach′ ment
com pul sion	en force ment	rec ol lect′	re mem ber
af flict ive	dis tress ful	dis con cĕrt	un set tle
e mo tion	ex cite ment	gas con ade	bra va do
par ti″ tion	di vi″ sion	in dis po$e	dis in cline′
ġi gan tic	e nor mous	cir cum vent	o ver reach
il le gal	un law ful	dis a bu$e	un de cēive
im por tant	mo ment ous	dis com mode	in com mode
in ces sant	un cēas ing	tyr′ an nize	dom in eer
im mod est	in de cent	vo ta ry	dev o tee
in tes tine	in tĕr nal	me di ate	in ter cede

Exercise 273.

touch′ i ness	test′ i ness	fret′ ful ness
sprī*ght* li ness	viv id ness	live li ness
piq*u* an cy	pun ġen cy	poi*g*n an cy
mēa ger ness	scant i ness	băr ren ness
pĕr ti nent	ap po $ite	suit a ble
priv i ly	pri vate ly	se cret ly
tan gi ble	touch a ble	palp a ble
cum ber some	bur den some	troub le some
cu ra cy	cu rate ship	ben e fice
fĕr vent ly	zeal ous ly	ar dent ly
in do lence	i dle ness	la zi ness

Exercise 274.

ed′ i ble	es′ cu lent	eat′ a ble
âir i ness	gay e ty	lev i ty
ăr a ble	plow a ble	till a ble
bash ful ness	mod est y	dif fi dence
ēhar la tan	em pir ic	mount e bank
clăr i fy	def e cate	pu ri fy
spir it ed	met tle some	fi er y
or i fice	ap er ture	o pen ing
fu gi tive	run a gate	run a way
tu te lar	guard i an	pro tect′ ing
pol i tic	ju di″ cious	sa ga cious

Exercise 275.

prec′ a tive	sup′ pli ant	be seech′ ing
quer u lous	mur mur ing	com plain ing
rav en ing	rav en ous	ra pa cious
sub se quent	fol low ing	suc ceed ing
bur i al	sep ul ture	in tĕr ment
can di date	ap pli cant	as pīr ant
cod i cil	sup ple ment	ap pend ix
cra zi ness	lu na cy	de range ment
pri vate ness	re tire′ ment	se clu sion
tol er ant	in dul gent	en dūr ing
a̤u thor ize	em pow er	com mis sion

Exercise 276.

brev′ i ty	con cise′ ness	sue cinet′ ness
ca ter er	pro vīd er	pur ve̱y or
com ic al	di vĕrt ing	a mū$ ing
jeop ard ize	im per il	en dān ger
or i ġin	com mence ment	be gin ning
re vī$′ al	re vi″ sion	re cen sion
com pul sive	co er cive	con strain ing
de ci pher	un rav el	de vel op
de fect ive	de fi″ cient	im pĕr fect
de file ment	pol lu tion	cor rup tion
dis pir it	dis heärt en	dis cour age

Exercise 277.

en cŏm′ pass	en cĭr′ cle	en vi′ ron
in con stant	un sta ble	un stead y
in fre quent	un fre quent	un com mon
ac cum bent	re cum bent	re clīn ing
al lure ment	en tice ment	tempt a tion
spec ta tor	ob $erv er	be hold er
be set ting	be siēġ ing	sur round ing
be stōw al	be stōw ment	do na tion
dif fu sion	dis pĕr sion	ex ten sion
de mean or	de pōrt ment	be hāv ior
con ve̱y ance	as sign ment	trans fer rence

Exercise 278.

u ten′ sil	im′ ple ment	in′ stru ment
bŏm bas tic	in flāt′ ed	hi*gh*-sound ing
ap pâr ent	ev′ i dent	vi$ i ble
lam pōon er	li bel er	sat ir ist
ob la tion	of fer ing	sac ri fice
de nounc ing	thre*a*t *e*n ing	men a cing
en no ble	dig ni fy	ag grand ize
ad hēr ent	par ti $an	fol lōw er
com mun ion	fel lōw ship	in ter cōurse
con duct or	con trōll′ er	man a ġer
ab sorb ent	im bīb ing	swal lōw ing

Exercise 279.

ad vȧnce′ ment	pro mo′ tion	fur′ ther ance
fla ġi″ ti*o*us	a tro ci*o*us	vil l*a*in *o*us
em phat ic	im press ive	for ci ble
hi bĕr nal	hy e mal	win ter y
re pūt ed	ac count *e*d	reck *o*n *e*d
pre $ūm ing	pre $ump tive	con fi dent
re spond ent	re spons ive	an s*w*er ing
in cen tive	in cite ment	stim u lus
im pend ent	im pend ing	im mi nent
in ter dict′	in hib it	pro hib′ it
dis re pute	dis re spect′	dis es teem′

Exercise 280.

crab′ bed ness	crust′ i ness	peev′ ish ness	sur′ li ness
per il *o*us	haz ard *o*us	dān ger *o*us	jeop ard *o*us
leth ar gy	som no lence	sleep i ness	drows i ness
co pi *o*us	plen ti ful	plen te *o*us	a bun′ dant
way ward ness	fro ward ness	per vĕrse′ness	will′ ful ness
nu tri ent	nu tri tive	nu tri″ ti*o*us	nour ish ing
ar gu er	rēa son er	de bāt er	dis pu tant
al i ment	nu tri ment	nu tri″ tion	nour ish ment
nar ra tive	nar ra′ tion	re cit al	his to ry

Exercise 281.

com′ plai sant	af′′ fa ble	deb o nair′	court′ e ous
om in ous	por tent′ ous	pre sāġ′ ing	fore bōd′ ing
in ĕr′ tia	in ĕrt ness	in ac tion	slug′ gish ness
pre dict or	fore tell er	pre sāġ er	fore shōw′ er
de ni al	re fūs al	re jec tion	ne ga tion
in vād er	as sa̤ult er	as sail ant	ag gress or

SECTION XXIII.

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 282.

Af fu′ sion, a pouring upon.
Ef fu sion, a pouring out.
An′ a lyze, to resolve into first principles.
An nal ize, to write annals.
An′ a lyst, one that analyzes.
An nal ist, a writer of annals
A pos′ tle, messenger of the gospel.
A pos til, a marginal note or reference.
As cet′ ic, a hermit.
As cit ic, dropsical.
As′ per ate, to make rough or uneven.
As pi rate, to pronounce with a full strong breath.
Bin na cle, a case or frame in a ship for the compass.
Bin o cle, a telescope with two tubes.
But′ ter is, a tool for paring the hoof of a horse.
But tress, a prop or support.
Cog na′ tion, kindred.
Cog ni′′ tion, knowledge from experience.
Cal′ en dar, a register of times; almanac.
Cal en der, a hot press for smoothing linen.
Chron′ i cle, a register of events.
Chron i cal, relating to time; long-continued.

Exercise 283.

Ce ta′ ceous, pertaining to whales.
Se ta ceous, pertaining to bristles.
Cap′ i tal, chief; a large letter.
Cap i tol, house for the legislature.
Cav′ il er, a captious disputant.
Cav a lier′, a horseman; a knight.
Cen′ su al, pertaining to the census; ratable.
Sens u al, pleasing to the senses; carnal.
Cen′ tu ry, a hundred.
Cen tau ry, a plant.
Co la′ tion, the act of straining or filtering.
Col la tion, act of laying together; a repast.
Com′ ple ment, the full sum.
Com pli ment, an expression of civility.
Con′ fi dant, one intrusted with secrets.
Con fi dent, trustful; fully assured.
Cou′ ri er, a messenger sent in haste.
Cur ri er, a dresser of tanned leather.

Exercise 284.

De pend′ ant, one supported by another.
De pend ent, hanging down; [subject to.
De scen′ sion, act of going down; descent.
Dis sen sion, strife; disagree- [ment.
De scend′ ant, issue; offspring.
De scend ent, descending; sinking.
De vi$′ er, one who contrives; a [contriver.
De vi$ or, one who grants by will.
Di vi $or, the number that divides.
Du′ al ist, a believer in two Gods.
Du el ist, a fighter in single combat.
E lect′ or, one who elects or [chooses.
E lec tre, amber.
E lu′ sion, an escape; evasion.
Il lu sion, deceptive appearance.
E lis′ ion, act of cutting off a letter.
E lys ian, pertaining to Elysium; [blissful.
E lic′ it, to draw out; to bring to
Il lic it, unlawful. [light.

Exercise 285.

Em′ a nant, issuing or flowing from.
Em i nent, high; conspicuous.
Ex′ er ci$e, to exert; to train.
Ex or ci$e, to expel evil spirits.
Fac ti″ tious, made by art; artificial.
Fic ti″ tious, feigned; imagin- [ary.
Form′ al ly, according to form; precisely.
For mer ly, in time past; hereto- [fore.
Glu′ tin ous, gluey; viscous.
Glut ton ous, greedy.
Gal′ i pot, a white resin from the pine tree.
Gal li pot, a small pot for medi- [cines.
Hu′ mer al, pertaining to the shoulder.
Hu mor al, pertaining to the hu- [mors.
Hu mane′ ly, kindly.
Hu′ man ly, after the manner of [men.
Im′ ma nent, inherent; internal.
Im mi nent, impending.
Im pos′ tor, a deceiver; a pretender.
Im pos ture, deception; false pre- [tense.

Exercise 286.

In cis′ ion, a cutting into; a wound.
In si″ tion, a setting in; a graft- [ing.
In ten′ tion, design; purpose.
In ten sion, a stretching or straining.
Lic′ o rice, a root of sweetish [taste.
Lick er ish, dainty; delicate.
Lit′ er al, pertaining to the letter; not figurative.
Lit to ral, pertaining to the [shore.
Or′ di nance, a law or statute.
Ord′ nance, cannon; artillery.
Or′ don nance, the disposition of figures in a picture.
Or′ i $on, a prayer; supplication.
Ho ri′ zon, line which bounds the view.
Or′ a cle, a superhuman utter- [ance.
Au ri cle, the external ear.
Par ti″ tion, act of separating; a fence, or wall.
Pe ti″ tion, act of seeking or ask- [ing; an entreaty.
Pa̧ss′ a ble, that may be passed.
Pa̧ss i ble, capable of feeling.
Pop′ u lace, the mass; the multitude.
Pop′ u lous, full of people or in- [habitants.
Po′ ta ble, drinkable; fit to drink.
Port a ble, that may be carried.

Exercise 287.

PREC′ E DENT, going before.
PRES I DENT, one that presides.
PRIN′ CI PAL, chief; money at interest.
PRIN CI PLE, law; rule of action; element.
PRO JECT′ OR, one that projects or plans.
PRO JECT URE, the act of projecting or jutting out.
PROPH′ E CY, a prediction.
PROPH E SY, to predict or foretell.
RAD′ I CAL, pertaining to a root.
RAD I CLE, a young root; a germ.
RET′ I CULE, a little net; a net bag.
RID I CULE, mockery; derision.
SĀL′ A BLE, that may be sold; marketable.
SAIL A BLE, that may be traversed by ships.
TAR′ RI ER, one that tarries or delays.
TER RI ER, a dog that follows game into burrows.
VĔRT′ I CAL, at the zenith.
VOR TI CAL, whirling; turning.

Exercise 288.

AUTUMN.

THE fruit trees, which in spring were covered with blossoms, are now bending beneath the weight of rich, mellow fruit.

The apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and quinces, are gathered, and made into preserves or sweetmeats, or dried and stored away for future use.

Children are busy in gathering chestnuts, walnuts, or butternuts, from the trees, and their flower-seeds from the garden.

The farmer gathers in his crops of corn, and again plows his fields for the winter grain.

SECTION XXIV.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 289.

spy	em′ is sa ry	same	i den′ tic al
frith	es tu a ry	steep	pre cip i tous
tent	tab er na cle	flay	ex co ri ate
just	eq ui ta ble	guide	di rect o ry
plant	veg e ta ble	show	ex hi bi″ tion
vĕrge	ex trem′ i ty	name	ap pel la tion
heir	in her it or	prai$e	com mend a tion
bĭrth	na tiv i ty	flash	cor us ca tion
depth	pro fund i ty	sĕarch	ex plo ra tion

Exercise 290.

snug	cō′ zy	cŏm′ fort a ble	grate′ ful	thank′ ful
fond	lŏv ing	af fec′ tion ate	tam per	med dle
count	num ber	e nu mer ate	sul ly	tar nish
scâre	frīght en	in tim i date	tĕrse ly	neat ly
new$	ti ding$	in tel li gence	cop y	tran scribe′
flaw	blem ish	im per fec′ tion	swin dle	de fraud
rout	de feat′	dis cŏm′ fit ure	sue cinct′	con cise
note	re mark	an no ta′ tion	sur vive	out live
lŏve	char′ i ty	be nev′ o lence	su preme	high′ est

Exercise 291.

stȳl′ ish	fash′ ion a ble	läun′ dress	wash′ er-wom an
time ly	sea $on a ble	rōv ing	mi gra to ry
ve nal	mĕr ce na ry	use ful	sĕrv ice a ble
wed lock	mat ri mo ny	mid dling	me di o cre
friend ly	am i ca ble	dis pute′	con tro ver sy
lŏve ly	a mi a ble	ripe′ ness	ma tu′ ri ty
tar dy	dil a to ry	shrewd ness	sa gac i ty
trăn sient	mo ment a ry	tame ly	sub mis sive ly
cos tive	con sti pa ted	warn er	ad mon ish er

What are the different sounds of the letter *c* in the word *suc cinct*? See page 13.

Exercise 292.

cur′ dle	co ag′ u late	anx′ ious	so lic′ it ous
stand ard	cri te ri on	back slide	a pos ta tize
back bite	ca lum ni ate	līk en	as sim i late
brō ker	ne go tia tor	so ber	ab ste mi ous
frail ty	in fĭrm i ty	mal ice	ma lev o lence
râre ness	in fre quen cy	wŏnt ed	ac cus tom ed
head less	a ceph a lous	neu tral	in dif fer ent
līm y	cal ca re ous	pal $y	pa ral y sis
west ern	hes pe ri an	zeal ot	en thu $i ast
week ly	heb dom ad al	glad den	ex hil a rate

Exercise 293.

grand′ eur	sub lim′ i ty	rash′ ness	te mer′ i ty
moist ure	hu mid i ty	storm y	tem pest u ous
art ist	ar tif i cer	en voy	em bas sa dor
same ness	i den ti ty	pen sion	an nu i ty
mean ness	ig no ble ness	spe″ cial	par tic u lar
life less	in an i mate	print er	ty pog ra pher
dwell er	in hab it ant	na tive	ver nac u lar
toil some	la bo ri ous	con trast	an tith e sis
need y	ne ces si tous	name less	a non y mous
stiff ness	ri ġid i ty	pre vail′	pre dom i nate

Exercise 294.

a dopt′	af fil′ i ate	ab surd′	pre pos′ ter ous
ap proach	ap prox i mate	ex tinct	ex tin guish ed
be head	de cap i tate	gi raffe	ca mel o pard
con dense	con sol i date	par take	par tic i pate
e nough	suf fi″ cient ly	de test	a bom in ate
at tend	ac cŏm pa ny	fore show	prog nos ti cate
dis sect	a nat o mize	dis card	re pu di ate
de stroy	an ni hi late	un like	dis sim i lar
ex cuse	a pol o gy	re proof	rep re hen′ sion
out weigh	pre pon der ate	ha rangue	dec la ma′ tion
fōrġ′ er	coun′ ter feit er	nu′ bile	mar′ riage a ble
pĕr qui site	e mol′ u ment	mu ta′ tion	vi cis′ si tude

Exercise 295.

ex claim′	ex cla ma′ tion	wŏr′ ship	ad o ra′ tion
re vi$e	re-ex am ine	cau tion	cir cum spec tion
trans form	met a morph o$e	spi cy	ar o mat ic
e clipse	ob scu ra tion	boast ful	os ten ta tious
re pute	rep u ta tion	com ment	ex pla na tion
as sent	ac qui es cence	priēst ly	sac er do tal
re turn	ret ri bu tion	soap y	sap o na ceous
symp′ tom	in di ca tion	learn ing	er u di″ tion
trust y	con fi den tial	in quest	in qui si″ tion

Exercise 296.

chief′ ly	main′ ly	prin′ ci pal ly
hein ous	fla grant	ag gra va ted
nōt ed	mark ed	cel e bra ted
gor mand	glut ton	gor mand īz er
arch ed	vault ed	cam er a ted
le gal	law ful	le git′ i mate
change less	con stant	im mu ta ble
ord nance	can non	ar til ler y
plea$ ing	plea$ ant	a gree a ble
health ful	whole some	sa lu bri ous
fes tive	so cial	con viv i al

Exercise 297.

ramp′ ant	head′ long	pre cip′ i tant
safe ness	safe ty	se cu ri ty
tu mid	swōll en	pro tu ber ant
tri al	es say	ex per i ment
prob lem	ques tion	prop o $i″ tion
nim ble	rap id	ex pe di″ tious
junc tion	ūn ion	com bi na tion
clam or	out cry	ex cla ma tion
bub bling	boil ing	ef fer ves cent
con fĭrm′	strength en	cor rob′ o rate
de press	hum ble	hu mil i ate

Exercise 298.

a bridge′	short′ *e*n	ab bre′ vi ate
de prave	vi″ ciate	de mor al ize
*w*rong′ ful	un just′	in iq ui tous
view less	un seen	in vi$ i ble
sur face	out side	su per fi″ ciē$
bet ter	im pröve	me′ li o rate
com pel′	co erce	ne ces′ si tate
ad judge	ac cord	ad ju di cate
ad just	a dapt	ac com mo date
in flame	en rage	ex as pe rate

Exercise 299.

plot	maeh in a′ tion	con spir′ a cy
fleet′ ing	tem′ po ra ry	trans′ i to ry
*w*retch ed	mi$ er a ble	pit i a ble
sus pense′	du bi *o*us ness	he$ i tan cy
cring′ ing	ob se′ qui *o*us	sub sĕrv′ i ent
lewd ness	im pu ri ty	un chas ti ty
near ness	prox im i ty	pro pin qui ty

Exercise 300.

lust′ ful	con cu′ pis cent	li bid′ in *o*us
round ness	ro tund i ty	sphe ric i ty
prone ness	pro pens i ty	in clin a′ tion
spot less	im mac u late	un de fīl *e*d
ĕ*a*rth ly	ter res tri al	sub′ lu na ry
treat is*e*	dis sert a′ tion	dis qui $i″ tion
re vive′	re viv′ i fy	re sus′ ci tate
al thō*ugh*	nev er the less′	not with stand′ ing

Exercise 301.

whif′ fle	shuf′ fle	quib′ ble	pre văr′ i cate
*gh*äst ly	hor rid	de*a*th-like	ca dav er *o*us
väunt er	bōast er	brag gart	brag ga do′ cio
hap ly	per haps′	per chance′	per ad ven ture
de lay′	de fĕr	post pone	pro crăs′ ti nate
ex punge	ef face	e rase	ob lit er ate

SECTION XXV.

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING DEFINED.

Exercise 302.

BANE, a poison.
AN′ TI DOTE, that which counteracts poison.
AL′ PHA, first letter of the Greek alphabet; first.
O ME′ GA, the last letter of Greek alphabet; last.
ARC′ TIC, northern.
ANT ARC′ TIC, opposite to northern.
AP′ O GEE, point in a planet's orbit farthest from the earth.
PER′ I GEE, point in a planet's orbit nearest the earth.
CON′ SE CRATE, to make holy; to dedicate.
DES′ E CRATE, to turn from holy uses; to profane.
EM′ I GRANT, one who removes from a place.
IM′ MI GRANT, one who removes into a place.
MAS′ CU LINE, pertaining to males.
FEM′ I NINE, pertaining to females.
FLAT′ TER ER, one who praises falsely.
SLĂN′ DER ER, one who censures falsely.

Exercise 303.

FRIEND′ LI NESS, friendship; kindness.
EN′ MI TY, hostility; ill-feeling.
O′ RI ENT, the east.
OC′ CI DENT, the west.
IN′ NER MOST, farthest in.
OUT′ ER MOST, farthest out.
LAT′ I TUDE, width; distance north or south from the equator.
LON′ GI TUDE, length; distance east or west from a given meridian.
GEN′ U INE, true; real.
SPU′ RI OUS, counterfeit.
AU THEN′ TIC, true; genuine.
FIC TI′′ TIOUS, imaginary; false.
AT TRAC′ TION, the act of drawing toward.
RE PUL′ SION, act of driving away.
CON VĚRG′ ENT, tending toward the center.
DI VĚRG′ ENT, tending from the center.
PRO DŪC′ ER, one that produces.
CON SŪM′ ER, one that consumes.
IN FĚR′ NAL, pertaining to what is below.
SU PĚR′ NAL, pertaining to what is above.

Exercise 304.

PA TĚR′ NAL, pertaining to a father.
MA TĚR′ NAL, pertaining to mother.
CON CEAL′ MENT, act of keeping private or secret.
DIS CLŌS′ URE, act of making public.
IM MĚR′ SION, a dipping into.
E MĚR′ SION, rising or coming out of.
AD DI′′ TION, act of adding to.
SUB TRAC′ TION, act of taking from.
OF FENS′ IVE, giving offense; serving for attack.
DE FENS′ IVE, serving to defend.
DI URN′ AL, daily.
NOC TURN′ AL, nightly.
IN CUL′ PATE, to blame.
EX CUL′ PATE, to free from blame.
IN TĚRN′ AL, inward.
EX TĚRN′ AL, outward.
IN TRIN′ SIC, inward; real.
EX TRIN′ SIC, outward; external.
PA TRI′′ CIAN, pertaining to nobles; senatorial.
PLE BE′ IAN, pertaining to the common people.

Exercise 305.

DI RECT′ OR, a man that directs.
DI RECT′ RESS, a woman that directs.
TEST A′ TOR, a man that leaves a will.
TEST A′ TRIX, a woman that leaves [a will.
AN′ CES TORS, forefathers.
DE SCEND′ ANTS, offspring; poster- [ity.
IN DORS′ ER, one that indorses.
IN DORS EE′, one who *is* indorsed.
TRANS FĔR′ RER, one that transfers.
TRANS FER REE′, one to whom a transfer is made.
MORT′ GA GER, one that gives a mortgage.
MORT GA GEE′, one that takes a mortgage.
AS SIGN OR′, one that makes over property in trust.
AS SIGN EE′, one to whom property is made over in trust.
AP PEL LOR′, one that makes appeal.
AP PEL LEE′, one to whom appeal is made.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 306.

sched′ ule	cat′ a log*ue*	in′ ven to ry
blood y	mur der *ous*	san guin a ry
bale ful	sor row ful	lam ent a ble
com plex	in tri cate	com pli ca ted
spe ci*ous*	plạu$ i ble	cŏl or a ble
sad ly	mōurn ful ly	sor row ful ly
plac *ed*	lo ca ted	sit u a ted
dry ness	ăr id ness	a rid′ i ty
wạn ton	lech er *ous*	las civ i *ous*
mo$ lem	mus sul man	mo ham me dan

Exercise 307.

press′ ing	stren′ u *ous*	im por′ tu nate
squeam ish	scru pu l*ous*	fas tid i *ous*
god hea*d*	de i ty	di vin i ty
kind ness	gra ci*ous* ness	be nig ni ty
cä*l*m ness	plac id ness	pla cid i ty
stal wart	val or *ous*	re dou*b*t a ble
base ness	tur pi tude	de prav i ty
can dor	o pen ness	in gen u *ous* ness
za ny	har le q*u*in	mer ry-an′ drew
prây er	or i $on	sup pli ca tion

Exercise 308.

witch′ crâft	sor′ cer y	cŏn ju ra′ tion
doubt ing	skep tic al	un be liēv ing
dis use′	des ue tude	ob′ so lete ness
a bode	re$ i dence	hab it a′ tion
su pine	neg li gent	in at ten tive
re prōach	ob lo quy	op pro bri um
pro fane	im pi ous	ir re liġ ious
for′ eign	ex ot′ ic	ex tra′ ne ous
prog ress	im pröve ment	pro fi″ cien cy
yiēld ing	com pli ant	o be di ent

Exercise 309.

hos′ tile	un friend′ ly	in im′ ic al
pon der	con sid er	de lib er ate
prop er	pe cūl iar	ap pro pri ate
du rance	de ten tion	cap tiv i ty
po tent	ef fect ive	ef fi ca′ cious
tri umph	o va tion	ex ult a tion
or nate	be deck ed	or na ment al
maġ ic	en chânt ment	in cant a tion
jeal ous	sus pi″ cious	ap pre hen sive
vi tal	es sen tial	fun da ment al
vo tive	de vōt ed	ded′ i ca ted

Exercise 310.

bless′ ed	hap′ py	for′ tu nate	fe lic′ i tous
pro em	pref ace	pre am ble	in tro duc′ tion
de fa̧ult′	fail ure	o mis′ sion	de lin′ quen cy
re dress	re lief′	rem′ e dy	rep a ra′ tion
wel′ fare	well′-be ing	hap pi ness	pros per′ i ty
void ness	emp ti ness	va can cy	va cu i ty
fol ly	fool ish ness	ab surd′ ness	ab surd i ty
hin drance	ob sta cle	ob struc tion	in ter rup′ tion
crâfts man	me chan′ ic	art′ i $an	ar tif′ i cer
im mense′	un bound ed	in fi nite	un lim it ed

Exercise 311.

ac′ ci dent	cas′ u al ty	tu′ te lage	guard′ i an ship
apt i tude	suit a ble ness	lu cra tive	prof it a ble
aud i ence	aud it o ry	nep o tism	fa vor it ism
co gen cy	fŏr ci ble ness	no tion al	vis ion a ry
croc o dile	al li ga tor	po ten cy	ef fi ca cy
in so lence	con tu me ly	heart i ly	cord i al ly
fab u lous	leg end a ry	urg en cy	ex i gen cy
wŏrld li ness	sec u lar ness	fēas i ble	prac ti ca ble
par a ble	al le go ry	pop u lace	com mon al ty
strat e gy	gen er al ship	pro fit ed	ben e fit ed
ob so lete	an ti qua ted	fi nal ly	ul ti mate ly

Exercise 312.

us′ u al	cus′ tom a ry	a bund′ ance	ex u′ be rance
ab so lute	per emp to ry	ac quit tal	de liv er ance
com pe tent	qual i fi ed	a gree ment	con form i ty
dog ma tism	pos i tive ness	al mī*gh*t y	all-pow er ful
ter rif′ ic	form i da ble	a maze ment	as ton ish ment
ob lī*que* ness	ob liq′ ui ty	pur su ant	con form a ble
re dun dant	su pĕr flu *ous*	ob tuse ness	stu pid i ty
as phal tic	bi tu min *ous*	ex emp tion	im mu ni ty
de tec tion	dis cŏv er y	le the an	ob liv i *ous*
dis burse ment	ex pend i ture	de vo tion	de vōt ed ness
dis pe*o* ple	de pop u late	im pris *on*	in car cer ate
du ra tion	con tin u ance	un like ly	im prob a ble

Exercise 313.

em bod′ y	in cor′ po rate	ex cess′ ive	im mod′ er ate
con cur rent	co in ci dent	il lus trate	e lu ci date
out we*igh* ing	pre pon der ant	af flic tion	ad vĕrs i ty
re cēiv er	re cip i ent	re prōach ful	op pro bri *ous*
de fec tion	a pos ta sy	tri umph ant	vic to ri *ous*
ap pend age	ap pur′ ten ance	dis sec tion	a nat o my
re-ech o	re vĕr ber ate	fal la cious	il lu so ry
suc cess ive	con sec u tive	sur ren der	ca pit u late
con cur rence	co in ci dence	con joint ly	u nīt ed ly
im promp tu	ex tem po re	com po nent	con stit u ent
ex press ly	ex plic it ly	ex pect ance	ex pect a tion
re mon strate	ex pos tu late	ac cept ance	ac cept a tion

Exercise 314.

di gres′ sion	de vi a′ tion	re quire′ ment	req ui si″ tion
dis cord ance	dis a gree ment	de base ment	deg ra da tion
en hance ment	aug ment a tion	ex plic it	un re sĕrv ed
ab er rance	ab er ra tion	com mo tion	ag i ta tion
im prû dence	in dis cre″ tion	re new al	ren o va tion
vi bra tion	os cil la tion	dis sen tient	dis a gree ing
fil tra tion	per co la tion	lux a tion	dis lo ca tion
pul sa tion	pal pi ta tion	ex pan sion	dil a ta tion
po lem ic	con tro vĕr sial	an noy ance	mo lest a tion
dys pep sia	in di ges tion	be reave ment	dep ri va tion
pre cau tion	pre mo ni″ tion	sug ges tion	in ti ma tion

Exercise 315.

re mis′ sion	ab so lu′ tion	bank′ rupt cy	in solv′ en cy
cor rec tion	e mend a tion	brit tle ness	fra gil i ty
a mend ment	ref or ma tion	cat′ e chi$e	in ter ro gate
de fense less	un pro tect ed	com pen sate	re mu ner ate
de trac tion	def a ma tion	com pe tence	suf fi″ cien cy
sub stra tum	un der lay er	cred i ble	be liev a ble
per fec tion	con sum ma tion	war-wāġ ing	bel liġ er ent
dis par age	un der val ue	round a bout	cĭr cu i tous
a tone ment	ex pi a tion	cel e brate	com mem o rate
ob′ du rate	im pen′ i tent	sup pli cant	pe ti″ tion er
promp ti tude	a lac ri ty	ug li ness	de form i ty
hin der ance	im ped i ment	ea ger ness	a vid i ty

Exercise 316.

prom′ i nent	con spic′ u ous	short′-līv ed	e phem′ e ral
tan ta mount	e quiv a lent	pleas ant ry	fa ce tious ness
trûth ful ness	ve rac i ty	priv i lege	pre rog a tive
lax a tive	a pe ri ent	vac cin ate	in oc u late
fee ble ness	de bil i ty	type-set ter	com pos i tor
mon u ment	me mo ri al	ab sti nent	ab ste mi ous
use ful ness	u til i ty	im pu dence	ef frŏnt er y
mu sic al	me lo di ous	loy al ty	al le gi ance
mu tu al	re cip ro cal	quack er y	em pir i cism
păr i ty	e qual i ty	rec on cile	con cil i ate
pla ca ble	ap peas a ble	ma ni a	in san i ty
prây er ful	de vo tion al	hus band ry	e con o my

Exercise 317.

prec′ e dence	pri or′ i ty	boun′ ti ful	mu nif′ i cent
slȧn der *o*us	ca lum ni *o*us	cu ri *o*us	in quis i tive
ex pe dite	ac cel er ate	ex cel lent	su pe ri or
her it age	in her it ance	en er gize	in vig or ate
fla gran cy	e nor mi ty	in fi del	un be liēv′ er
wom an ish	ef fem i nate	gar ni ture	dec o ra tion
tĕrm in ate	e vent u ate	in tel lect	un der stand ing
sum ma ry	com pend i *o*us	vig or *o*us	en er get ic
brŏth er hood	fra tĕr ni ty	mȧs ter y	dom i na tion
soph is try	chi cān er y	ruf fi an	des pe ra do
pröv a ble	de mon stra ble	cŏv e nant	stip u la tion

Exercise 318.

prox′ i mate	im me′ di ate	cur′ so ry	su per fi″ cial
prec e dent	an te ri or	em i nence	el e va tion
vil l*a*in *o*us	fe lo ni *o*us	ben i son	ben e dic tion
witch er y	fas cin a′ tion	ex tri cate	dis en tan″ gle
cath o lic	u ni vĕrs al	dis cur′ sive	des′ ul to ry
van ish ing	ev a nes cent	in act ive	sed en ta ry
flat ter y	ad u la tion	pre de si*g*n′	pre des′ tin ate
um pir age	ar bi tra tion	pre pos sess	pre oc cu py
det ri ment	dis ad vȧn tage	in ter change	re cip ro cate
ac com′ plice	ac′ ces so ry	in ter fere	in ter med′ dle
ac cord ing	har mo nīz ing	mis con strûe	mis in ter pret
com plain ant	pros e cu tor	jug′ gler y	leg̀ er de main′

Exercise 319.

he*a*v′ i ness	we*igh*t′ i ness	mȧss′ ive ness	pon′ der *o*us ness
boun te *o*us	lib er al	gen er *o*us	mu nif′ i cent
com i ty	suav i ty	court e sy	ci vil i ty
tim id ness	fear ful ness	cow ard ice	ti mid i ty
tran quil ness	qui et ness	peace ful ness	tran quil li ty
nŏth ing ness	nul li ty	ni hil ism	ni hil i ty
pen u ry	pov er ty	in di gence	des ti tu′ tion
pun ish ment	chas tis*e* ment	cor rec′ tion	cas ti ga tion
main te nance	sus te nance	sub sist ence	sus ten ta tion
vĕr bi age	wŏrd i ness	ver bose ness	ver bos′ i ty
dom i nant	prev a lent	pre vail ing	pre dom i nant

Exercise 320.

nim′ ble ness	sprī*ght*′ li ness	a lĕrt′ ness	a gil′ i ty
de vi ous	wan der ing	ab er rant	de′ vi a ting
li tig′ ious	con ten′ tious	quar′ rel some	dis pu ta′ tious
vex a tious	an noy ing	har ass ing	ir′ ri ta ting
de cep tive	fal la cious	de lu′ sive	e lu′ so ry
pel lu cid	trans pâr ent	trans lu cent	di aph a nous
e ject ment	e jec tion	e vic tion	dis pos ses sion
o ver see′	su per vise′	o ver look′	su per in tend′
sa′ vor y	tāst′ a ble	rel′ ish a ble	pal′ at a ble
bless ed ness	bliss ful ness	fe lic′ i ty	be at′ i tude
sed u lous	dil i gent	in dus tri ous	as sid u ous

Exercise 321.

mit′ i gate	pal′ li ate	al le′ vi ate	ex ten′ u ate
ni ce ty	ex act′ ness	ac′ cu ra cy	ex quis ite ness
bod i ly	sub stan tial	cor po′ re al	ma te ri al
söuv en ïr	me men to	me mo ri al	re mem bran cer
med dle some	of fi″ cious	prag mat ic al	in ter fēr′ ing
de jec tion	de pres′ sion	de spond en cy	mel′ an chol y
des pot ic	tyr an nous	ty ran nic al	ar bi tra ry
op po nent	op pōs′ er	an tag o nist	ad ver sa ry
de mul cent	as suag ing	mol′ li fy ing	e mol′ li ent
a cu men	a cute ness	sa gac′ i ty	pen e tra′ tion
po si″ tion	lo ca tion	lo cal i ty	sit u a tion
ex plain er	ex pound er	ex pos i tor	in ter′ pret er

Exercise 322.

chāṅge′ a ble	mu′ ta ble	va′ ri a ble
te di um	ĭrk some ness	wea ri some ness
man i fold	nu mer ous	mul ti pli ed
rel e vant	pĕr ti nent	ap pli ca ble
pil la ging	plun der ing	pred a to ry
dy nas ty	gŏv ern ment	sŏv er eign ty
hum ble ness	lōw li ness	hu mil′ i ty
sport ive ness	play ful ness	hi lăr i ty
trai tor ous	tre*a*ch er ous	in sid i ous

Exercise 323.

sin′ ful ness	wick′ ed ness	in iq′ ui ty
vi o lent	fu ri *o*us	im pet u *o*us
faith ful ness	trust i ness	fi del i ty
*w*hole some ness	he*a*lth i ness	sa lu bri ty
täunt ing ly	scoff ing ly	in sult ing ly
prob i ty	*h*on est y	in teg ri ty
bois ter *o*us	tṳ bu lent	tu mult u *o*us
pu trid ness	rot t*e*n ness	pu trid i ty
vic in age	ne̱*igh* bor hood	vi cin i ty
slāv ish ness	sĕrv i tude	ser vil i ty
pĕr ma nence	fix ed ness	sta bil i ty

Exercise 324.

sāv′ ing ness	thrift′ i ness	fru gal′ i ty
du te *o*us	du ti ful	o be di ent
cor pu lence	flesh i ness	o bes i ty.
*k*nāv er y	*k*nāv ish ness	dis *h*on est y
tu mid ness	tur gid ness	tur gid i ty
laud a ble	prai$e wor t̄hy	com mend a ble
op po $it*e*	con tra ry	an ti thet ic
bawd i ness	rib ald ry	ob scen i ty
an ces tor	fore fa t̄her	pro gen i tor
hand i craft	wŏrk man ship	man u fac′ ture
col lo quy	di a log*ue*	con ver sa tion

Exercise 325.

dens′ i ty	com pact′ ness	so lid′ i ty
wŏn der ful	stu pend *o*us	as ton ish ing
quạn da ry	di lem ma	per plex i ty
fin ish *e*d	com plēt ed	ac com plish *e*d
de cen cy	de co rum	pro pri e ty
traġ ic al	di$ as tr*o*us	ca lam i t*o*us
con tra band	for bid d*e*n	pro hib it ed
em bas sy	le ga tion	dep u ta′ tion
sev er ance	dis ūn ion	sep a ra tion
in fer ence	in duc tion	cor′ ol la ry
reck *o*n ing	com pūt ing	cal cu la ting

Exercise 326.

des′ o late	de ṣert′ ed	sol′ i ta ry
in fa my	dis *h*on or	ig no min y
dis so lute	de bauch *e*d	dis si pa ted
len i tive	as sua sive	mit i ga ting
ex alt′ ed	ex tol l*e*d	el e va ted
a bet tor	fo ment er	in sti ga tor
be hold *e*n	o blīg *e*d	ob li ga ted
pro pi″ ti*o*us	aus pi″ ci*o*us	fa vor a ble
ad vănc er	pro mōt er	en cour′ a ger
in cep tive	com menc ing	in cip i ent
a vow al	con fes sion	ac *k*now*l* edg ment

Exercise 327.

re lent′ less	re morse′ less	un pit′ y ing
com ple tion	ful fill ment	ac com plish ment
de cres cent	de creas ing	di min ish ing
ex pĕrt ness	a droit ness	dex ter i ty
ab nor mal	de form *e*d	ir reg u lar
e nĕrv ate	en fee ble	de bil i tate
ad ja cent	ad join ing	con tig u *o*us
ca pa ci*o*us	ex ten sive	com pre hen′ sive
as suage ment	al lay ment	mit i ga tion
as sĕr tion	a vĕr ment	dec la ra tion
ap prāi*s* al	ap prize ment	val u a tion
se di″ tion	re bell ion	in sur rec tion

Exercise 328.

ad j*o*urn′ ment	post pone′ ment	pro ro ga′ tion
ab hor rence	a vĕr sion	det es ta tion
in frac tion	in fringe ment	vi o la tion
de struc tion	sub vĕr sion	dem o li″ tion
li cen ti*o*us	un bri dl*e*d	un re strain *e*d
im pēach ment	in dīct ment	ac cu ṣa tion
as sem bly	as sem blage	con gre ga tion
ac quire ment	at tain ment	ac qui ṣi″ tion
ad just ment	set′ tle ment	reg u la tion
ad ven ture	en ter priṣe	un der tāk ing
req′ ui ṣit*e*	re quīr′ *e*d	nec′ es sa ry

Exercise 329.

per vĕrse′ ness	way′ ward ness	per vĕrs′ i ty
a dorn ment	or na ment	em bel lish ment
pri me val	prim i tive	o riġ in al
au gust ness	dig ni ty	mag nif i cence
ma gi″ cian	sor cer er	nec′ ro man cer
un civ il	im po lite′	dis cour′ te ous
im prû dent	in dis creet	in ju di″ cious
man u mit′	lib′ er ate	e man′ ci pate
in cor rect	mis tāk′ en	er ro ne ous
pre or dain	fore or dain′	pre des tin ate
ēa′ ger ness	ĕar′ nest ness	stren′ u ous ness

Exercise 330.

pĕr′ vi ous	pĕr′ me a ble	pen′ e tra ble
gan″ gre nous	mor ti fi ed	pu tre fi ed
com mon ly	gen er al ly	us u al ly
reġ is trar	sec re ta ry	act u a ry
frīght ful ness	hor ri ble ness	hid e ous ness
stub born ness	ob du rate ness	ob du ra cy
bit ter ness	ac ri mo ny	a cerb′ i ty
ten der ness	del i ca cy	ef fem i na cy
ve ni al	par don a ble	ex cū$ a ble
de put′ ed	del e ga ted	vi ca ri ous
in de cent	un be cŏm′ ing	in dec o rous

Exercise 331.

typ′ ic al	fig′ u ra tive	em blem at′ ic
ev i dence	tes ti mo ny	at test a tion
wit ti ly	fa ce′ tious ly	hu′ mor ous ly
cost li ness	ex pen sive ness	sump tu ous ness
part i ble	di vi$ i ble	sep a ra ble
clam or ous	vo cif er ous	ob strep′ er ous
im pu dence	au dac i ty	au da cious ness
păr a mount	su pe ri or	pre dom in ant
eq ui page	ha bil i ments	ac cöu ter ments
anx ious ness	anx i e ty	so lic i tude
met a phor	si mil i tude	com păr i son

Exercise 332.

slen′ der ness	ex il′ i ty	te nu′ i ty
rest less ness	un ea$ i ness	un qui et ness
greed i ness	vo rac i ty	vo ra cious ness
frûit ful ness	fer til i ty	pro duc tive ness
wa ver ing	ir re$ o lute	un de cīd′ ed
po$ i tive	dog mat ic al	dom in eer ing
eū lo gist	en co mi ast	pan e gyr ist
tri fling ness	fu til i ty	un im por tance
pomp ous ness	pom pos i ty	os ten ta tion
def i cit	de fi″ cien cy	de fal ca tion
cas u al	for tu i tous	ac ci dent al

Exercise 333.

pal′ $i ed	păr a lyt′ ic	păr′ a lyz ed
heed less ness	in ad vĕrt ence	in at ten′ tion
cos tive ness	con sti pa tion	ob sti pa tion
ri val ry	com pe ti″ tion	em u la tion
ap ro pos	op por tune ly	sea′ $on a bly
dis tinct′ ly	sep′ a rate ly	sev er al ly
re flect ing	med i ta tive	con tem′ pla tive
di$ as ter	ca lam′ i ty	ca tas tro phe
as sist ant	con fed er ate	aux il ia ry
con cord ant	har mo ni ous	sym pho ni ous
un learn ed	un let ter ed	il lit er ate

Exercise 334.

e tĕr′ nize	per pet′ u ate	im mor′ tal ize
en lī*gh*t en	il lu min ate	ir ra di ate
ex tĭr pate	e rad i cate	ex tĕrm in ate
com pōs ure	com pō$ ed ness	se ren i ty
dis clōs ure	un rav el ment	de vel op ment
sub al tern	in fe ri or	sub or din ate
de trac tion	dis păr age ment	der o ga′ tion
as sump tion	hy poth e sis	sup po si″ tion
un luck y	ill-o men ed	in aus pi″ cious
con tin gent	oc ca sion al	in ci den tal
un e qual	in ad e quate	in suf fi″ cient

Exercise 335.

an nul′ ment	a bol′ ish ment	ab ro ga′ tion
un feel ing	in sens i ble	ap a thet ic
im prop er	un sūit a ble	un a dapt ed
re trac tion	dis a vow′ al	re cant a tion
fī nä lę	tĕrm in a tion	ex pī ra tion
em bar go	in hi bi″ tion	pro hi bi″ tion
a mu$e ment	en ter tain ment	rec re a tion
es trānge ment	āl ien a tion	dis af fec tion
de $er tion	der e lic tion	a ban′ don ment
re $ist ance	op po $i″ tion	an tag o ni$m
em bow el	dis em bow el	e vis cer ate

Exercise 336.

rev′ o ca ble	re call′ a ble	re pēal′ a ble
com pli ca cy	com plex i ty	in′ tri ca cy
do ci ble ness	do cil i ty	tēach a ble ness
des pi ca ble	de spī$ a ble	con tempt′ i ble
ra pa′ cious ness	ra pac i ty	rav′ en ous ness
gar ru li ty	lo quac i ty	tạlk a tive ness
ex tend i ble	ex tens i ble	ex pans′ i ble
ce ler i ty	ve loc i ty	ra pid i ty
ad mis si ble	ad mit ta ble	al low a ble
a troc i ty	a tro cious ness	e nor mi ty

Exercise 337.

ex u′ be rant	lux u′ ri ous	vo lup′ tu ous
pre coc i ty	pre co cious ness	pre ma ture′ ness
pro cliv i ty	pro pens i ty	in clin a tion
in ter cēd′ er	in ter ces′ sor	me′di a tor
pub li ca tion	proc la ma tion	pro mul ga′ tion
ad van ta′ geous	ben e fi″ cial	a vail′ a ble
vac il la tion	fluc tu a tion	un stead i ness
sop o rif ic	som nif′ er ous	sleep′-pro dūc ing
ap′ po $ite ness	ad apt a′ tion	sūit a ble ness
ex e ge′ sis	ex po si″ tion	com ment a ry
dis′ so lute ness	dis si pa tion	de bạuch′ er y

Exercise 338.

av′ a rice	par′ si mo ny	cŏv′ et ous ness	cu pid′ i ty
eu lo gy	eu lo′ gi um	en co′ mi um	pan e gyr′ ic
plen′ te ous ness	plen′ ti ful ness	boun′ ti ful ness	co′ pi ous ness
boun ti ful ly	boun te ous ly	gen er ous ly	lib er al ly
suf fer a ble	tol er a ble	en dūr′ a ble	sup pōrt′ a ble
a count′ a ble	an swer a ble	a me na ble	re spons i ble
ac quīr a ble	ob tain′ a ble	at tain a ble	pro cūr a ble
in vi o late	un in jur ed	un pro fān′ ed	un pol lūt′ ed

SECTION XXVI.

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT UNLIKE IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

Exercise 339.

AL LE GA′ TION, act of asserting.
AL LI GA TION, act of binding.

AS PE RA′ TION, act of making rough or uneven.
AS PI RA TION, strong breathing; an ardent wish.

CHAR′ AC TER, a mark; that which distinguishes.
CAR′ I CA TURE, a ludicrous representation.

COR′ PO RAL, relating to the body.
COR PO′ RE AL, having a body.

CA LID′ I TY, heat; warmth.
CAL LID I TY, skill; shrewdness.

DE FORM′ I TY, mal-formation.
DIF FORM I TY, irregularity of form.

DE PO$′ IT A RY, a trustee.
DE PO$ IT O RY, place of deposit.

EM PIR′ IC AL, experimental.
EM PYR′ IC AL, containing the combustible principle of coal.

FA CUND′ I TY, readiness of speech.
FE CUND I TY, fruitfulness.

Exercise 340.

HON′ OR A RY, conferring honor.
ON ER A RY, burdensome.

HER MET′ IC AL, chemical.
HER MIT IC AL, relating to hermits.

IN GEN′ IOUS, skillful; cunning.
IN GEN′ U OUS, candid; sincere.

IM PÁSS′ A BLE, that can not be passed.
IM PÁSS I BLE, that can not feel or suffer.

IN CIP′ I ENCE, commencement.
IN SIP I ENCE, want of wisdom.

LEG′ IS LA TOR, one who makes laws.
LEG IS LA TURE, a body of legislators.

MIL′ LE NA RY, consisting of a thousand.
MIL′ LIN ER Y, articles made by milliners.

MILL′ ION A RY, pertaining to millions.

Exercise 341.

MŎN′ E TA RY, pertaining to money.
MON I TO RY, advisory; warning.
MEN DAC′ I TY, falsehood.
MEN DIC I TY, beggary.
PRE $ENT′ MENT, act of presenting.
PRE SENT I MENT, previous conception or impression.
PER MIS′ SI BLE, that may be permitted.
PER MIS CI BLE, that may be mixed.
SAL VA′ TION, act of saving.
SAL I VA′ TION, act of purging by discharges of saliva.
SPIR′ IT OUS, of the nature of spirit; refined.
SPIR′ IT U OUS, containing ardent spirits.
STA′ TION A RY, fixed; permanent.
STA TION ER Y, articles sold by stationers; as paper, pens, &c.

SECTION XXVII.

WORDS OF LIKE MEANING.

Exercise 342.

ster′ ile	băr′ ren	price′ less	in val′ u a ble
stop ple	stop per	doubt less	in du bit a ble
stra ta	lay er$	cĕr tain	un ques tion a ble
streak y	strīp ed	thought less	in con sid′ er ate
shiv er	shat ter	men tal	in tel lect u al
squạll er	scream er	slīght ly	su per fi″ cial ly
squa mous	scāl y	grist ly	cär ti laġ in ous
stad dle	sap ling	mix ed	mis cel la ne ous
stär er	gāz er	bal ance	e qui lib ri um
stu dent	schol ar	form al	cer e mo ni ous

Exercise 343.

pen′ non	stream′ er	pre″cious ness	val′ u a ble ness
pen nate	wing ed	tär di ness	dil a to ri ness
pe trous	stōn y	spec i fy	par tic′ u lar ize
pes tle	pound er	sooth say er	prog nos ti ca tor
poth er	both er	li bel ous	de fam a to ry
pot tage	por ridge	quench a ble	ex tin guish a ble
pūl ing	whīn ing	toil some ness	la bo ri ous ness
pun ster	quib bler	cul pa ble	rep re hens′ i ble
pu trid	rot ten	odd i ty	sin gu lär i ty
quea $y	quäl m ish	syn chro nal	si mul ta ne ous
ra mous	branch y	ląud a ble	mer it o ri ous

Exercise 344.

rap′ in*e*	pil′ lage	crû′ el ty	in hu man′ i ty
ran dom	haz ard	e qui poi$e	e qui pon der ance
rank l*e*	fes ter	or′ re ry	plan et a ri um
song ster	sing er	rit u al	cer e mo ni al
snug ness	close ness	spring i ness	e las tic i ty
spâr ing	scănt y	fear less ness	in tre pid i ty
spärse ly	thin ly	per i phra$e	cir cum lo cu′ tion
ab ject	wŏrth less	man age ment	ad min is tra tion
rel ict	wid ōw	a base′ ment	hu mil i a tion
rent al	rent-roll	di$ cĕrn ment	dis crim i na tion
rel ies	re main$′	in spec tion	ex am i na tion

Exercise 345.

pla̤ud′ it	ap pla̤u$e′	en large′ ment	am pli fi ca′ tion
re mote′	dis′ tant	in dulg̈ ence	grat i fi ca tion
re priēve	res pit*e*	re mon strance	ex pos tu la tion
re spond	an s*w*er	re $ist less	ir re $ist′ i ble
re tard	hin der	as bes tine	in com bus ti ble
re buff	re pulse′	cre den tial$	test i mo ni al$
pro pound	pro po$e	un rû ly	un gŏv′ ern a ble
pro rōg*ue*	pro long	al li ance	con fed er a cy
re call	re voke	di$ cĕrn ing	dis crim in a ting
re cant	re tract	un be liēf′	in fi del′ i ty
re coil	re bound	dis con tent	dis sat is fac′ tion

Exercise 346.

count′ less	num′ ber less	in nu′ mer a ble
nup tial	con ju gal	mat ri mo′ ni al
cēase less	con tin′ u al	un in ter mit′ ting
pas sion	ve′ he mence	im pet u os i ty
cra zy	de ment′ ed	in fat′ u a ted
pre pense	a fore tho*ugh*t	pre med i ta ted
forth with′	in′ stant ly	in stant a′ ne *o*us ly
dil′ i gence	in dus try	as si du i ty
flip pan cy	flu en cy	vol u bil i ty
das tard ly	cow ard ly	pu sil lan i m*o*us
am bi ent	sur round ing	cir cum am bient

Exercise 347.

dif′ fer ence	dis tinc′ tion	dis sim i lăr′ i ty
pa cif′ ic	pēace′ māk ing	con cil′ i a to ry
e va sion	sub ter fuge	e quiv o ca′ tion
dis cus sion	rēa $on ing	ar gu ment a tion
un a wâre$′	sud den ly	un ex pect′ ed ly
de lu′ sion	de cep′ tion	hal lu cin a′ tion
def′ i nite	de fin i tive	de tĕrm′ in a tive
pre ci″ sion	pre cise ness	pune til ious ness
pro scrip tive	pro scrīb ing	con dem na to ry
aux il iar	as sist ing	sub sid i a ry
in sin cere′	dis sem bling	hyp o crit′ ic al

Exercise 348.

lex′ i con	dic′ tion a ry	vo cab′ u la ry
peace māk er	pac i fi er	pa cif i ca tor
stealth i ly	fraud u lent ly	sur rep ti″ tious ly
ăr ro gant	im pe′ ri ous	dic ta to ri al
fick le ness	in con stan cy	in sta bil i ty
cŏm pa ny	so ci e ty	as so ci a′ tion
plea$ ant ness	a men i ty	a gree′ a ble ness
po$ i tive	o rac u lar	au thor i ta tive
flat ter ing	syc o phant′ ic	ad′ u la to ry
o ver sīght	su per vi″ sion	su per in tend′ ence

Exercise 349.

drunk′ en ness	in tox i ca′ tion	in e bri′ e ty
com mand′ ing	im per′ a tive	mag is te ri al
sar cas tic	sa tir ic al	ac ri mo ni ous
per sist ence	con′ tu ma cy	per ti nac i ty
un cĕr tain	ques tion a ble	prob lem at ic al
e gre gious	re mark′ a ble	ex traor′ di na ry
un yield ing	in flex i ble	in ex o ra ble
at tend ant	con com i tant	ac cŏm pa ny ing
im par tial	dis pas sion ate	un prej u dic ed
con fū$ ed	pro mis cu ous	in dis crim′ in ate
pri′ ma ry	ru di ment′ al	el e ment a ry
triv i al	nu′ ga to ry	in sig nif i cant

Exercise 350.

cŏv′ et ous	mi′ ser ly	nig′ gard ly	av a ri″ cious
ap a thy	sto i cism	in dif″ fer ence	in sens i bil′ i ty
fan ci ful	fan tas′ tic	ehi mer ic al	im ag′ in a ry
cus to dy	con fine ment	im pris on ment	in ear ce ra′ tion
sym pa thy	com pas sion	con do lence	com mis er a tion
e rās′ ure	e rase ment	ex punc tion	ob lit er a tion
con ta gious	in fec tious	pest if er ous	pest i len′ tial
dog mat ic	as sum ing	o ver bear′ ing	su per cil′ i ous
ex trac tion	ped′ i gree	lin′ e age	ge ne al o gy
tra dūc er	slan der er	back bīt er	ca lum′ ni a tor
pro fu sion	pro fuse′ ness	lav ish ness	prod i gal′ i ty
sub jec tion	vas′ sal age	de pend′ ence	sub or din a′ tion

Exercise 351.

pri′ ma ri ly	prim′ i tive ly	o rig′ in al ly
ex e cra ble	de test′ a ble	a bom i na ble
con tu me ly	in dig ni ty	con tempt′ u ous ness
war rant a ble	de fens i ble	just′ i fi a ble
in ef′ fa ble	un spēak a ble	un ut′ ter a ble
ir rel e vant	im pĕr ti nent	in ap pli ca ble
pro pi″ tious ness	aus pi″ cious ness	fa′ vor a ble ness
de bāt a ble	dis pūt a ble	con tro vĕrt′ i ble
in ju ri ous	det ri ment′ al	del e te ri ous
du plic i ty	doub le-dēal ing	dis sim u la′ tion

Exercise 352.

lŏve′ li ness	a′ mi a ble ness	a mi a bil′ i ty
oil i ness	unc tu ous ness	o le ag′ in ous ness
cow ard ice	ti mid′ i ty	pu sil la nim′ i ty
like li hood	prob a bil′ i ty	ver i si mil i tude
bet ter ment	me li o ra′ tion	a me li o ra′ tion
dis grace′ ful	dis hon′ or a ble	ig no min′ i ous
cor rect ive	a mend a to ry	re form′ a to ry
gen′ er ous ness	gen e ros′ i ty	mag na nim′ i ty
im po ten cy	in a bil i ty	im be cil i ty
bär băr′ i ty	fe roc′ i ty	in hu man i ty

Exercise 353.

il lim′ it a ble — in tĕrm′ in a ble
dis cred it a ble — dis rep u ta ble
pre păr a to ry — pre lim in a ry
ha bit u al ly — cus′ tom a ri ly
in com pe ten cy — in ca pac′ i ty
ef fect u al ly — ef fi ca cious ly
for tu i tous ly — ac ci dent al ly
im per ish a ble — in de strŭct i ble
in dom i ta ble — ir re press i ble
in i″ tia to ry — in tro duc to ry
prof′ it a ble ness — ad van ta ġeous ness

Exercise 354.

cu ri os′ i ty — in qui$′ i tive ness
ir re $ist i ble — un a void′ a ble
in ac cèss i ble — in ap prōach a ble
im per cep ti ble — un per cēiv a ble
am bi gu′ i ty — e quiv′ o cal ness
un en dūr a ble — in tol er a ble
in sur mount a ble — in su per a ble
su per flu i ty — su per a bund′ ance
dis o blīġ ing — un ac com′ mo da ting
a nom′ a ly — ir reg u lar′ i ty
in cūr a ble — ir re me′ di a ble

Exercise 355.

in ter ces′ so ry — me di a to′ ri al
fēa$ i bil i ty — prac ti ca bil′ i ty
in con test a ble — in con tro vĕrt i ble
in con sist en cy — in com pat i bil′ i ty
un möv′ a ble ness — im möv a bil′ i ty
pe nu ri *ous* ness — par si mo′ ni *ous* ness
in con cēiv′ a ble — in com pre hens′ i ble
ir rel′ e van cy — in ap pli ca bil′ i ty
un quench a ble — in ex tin″ guish a ble
im pos si bil′ i ty — im prac ti ca bil′ i ty
im mu ta bil i ty — in va′ ri a ble ness

Exercise 356.—Reading Lesson.

WINTER.

1. 'Tis winter. The trees are all stripped of their green leaves, and the birds have flown to a warmer climate.

2. No music cheers the grove; no verdure clothes the plain. Cold winds arise; and the rays of the sun are scarcely felt.

3. The pinching cold makes us shiver; and we gather around the cheerful fire, while the north wind whistles, and the tempest roars.

4. The keen and chilling frost has bound the earth with its icy fetters, and the aspect of nature looks dreary and desolate.

5. The rivers and lakes are covered with ice, and boys, with skates under their feet, swiftly skim along the smooth surface.

6. The snow descends and covers the earth with its white mantle, and the farmer feeds his flocks and herds, and shelters them from the storm.

7. But, soon as softer winds blow from the south, the ice dissolves, the snow melts from the mountains, the surface of the earth again appears, and seems to promise the return of spring.

SECTION XXVIII.

ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

Derivative Words are such as are produced by the union of Prefixes and Suffixes with Radicals. Thus, the word, *incompressible*, is made up of four parts; two prefixes, *in* and *com*; the radical word, *press*; and the suffix, *ible*.

A Radical, as the name implies, serves as the *root*, out of which grow, by means of prefixes and suffixes, the derivative forms. It is itself, strictly speaking, formed from no other word; but often, for the sake of convenience, any word is called a radical, with which a prefix or suffix is united. Thus, *join* in ad*join*, *press* in com*press*, *care* in *care*ful, and *act* in *act*ive, are radical words.

That which is *placed before* a radical, and in union with it, to modify its signification, is called a *Prefix*; as, *ad* in *ad*join, *com* in *com*press.

That which is *placed after* a radical, and in union with it, to modify its signification, is called a *Suffix*; as, *ful* in care*ful*, and *ive* in act*ive*.

Compound Words differ from derivatives in being composed, not of prefixes and suffixes united with radicals, but of simple or radical words combined with one another. Thus, the word *milkman* is compounded of the two simple words *milk* and *man*; *nevertheless*, of the three words, *never*, *the*, and *less*.

Now, to analyze a derivative or compound word, is to *take it apart*; that is, to resolve it into the prefixes, suffixes, and radicals, or simple words, employed in its composition. This process, as presented in the following pages, will be found easy and interesting even to quite young pupils; since it first takes the words apart, explains the meaning of each part separately, then puts them together again, gives the signification of the whole combined, and still makes every exercise a regular *spelling lesson*, just as in the previous part of the book.

What is a derivative word? What is a radical? What is a prefix? What is a suffix? What is the difference between a derivative and a compound word? What is meant by analyzing a word?

EXPLANATION OF THE PREFIXES.

Exercise 357.

Each Prefix in this Section is defined, and then illustrated by an example. The Prefixes, with their definitions, should be thoroughly committed to memory. In reciting the examples, the pupils should *pronounce* and *spell* the word, before giving the definition.

PREFIXES.	DEFINITIONS.	EXAMPLES.	DEFINITIONS.
AB	*from; away.*	AB $OLVE',	to free *from.*
AD	*to; at; near.*	AD JOIN',	to join *to.*
ANA	*up; again.*	AN' A LYZE,	to loosen *up;* resolve.
ANTE	*before.*	AN TE CĒD' ENT,	going *before.*
ANTI	*against; opposite.*	AN TIP' A THY,	feeling *against;* ill-will.
BE	*by; over.*	BE SIDE',	*by* or *near* the side.
BENE	*well; good.*	BEN E FAC' TOR,	one who does *good.*
CIRCUM	*around; about.*	CIR CUM' FLU ENT,	flowing *around.*
CIS	*on this side.*	CIS AT LAN' TIC,	*on this side* the Atlantic.
CON	*with; together.*	CON VOKE',	to call *together.*
CONTRA	*against.*	CON TRA DICT',	to speak *against.*

Exercise 358.

DE	*from; down.*	DE PART',	to part *from.*
DIS	*apart; away.*	DIS MISS',	to send *away.*
E	*out; out of; from.*	E JECT',	to cast *out.*
EN	*in; to make or put.*	EN WRAP',	to wrap *in.*
EXTRA	*beyond.*	EX TRA MUN' DANE,	*beyond* the world.
FORE	*before.*	FORE TELL',	to tell *beforehand.*
HEMI	*half,*	HEM' I SPHERE,	a half *sphere.*
IN	*in; into; not.*	IN CI$E',	to cut *in* or *into.*
INTER	*between; among.*	IN TER PO$E',	to put *between.*
INTRO	*within; inward.*	IN TRO DUCE',	to bring or lead *within.*
MIS	*wrong; bad.*	MIS GUIDE',	to guide *wrong.*
MALE	*evil; wrong.*	MAL E FAC' TOR,	one who does evil.

Exercise 359.

OB	*in front; against.*	OB JECT',	to throw or urge *against.*
OUT	*beyond.*	OUT RUN',	to run *beyond;* outstrip.
OVER	*above; beyond.*	O VER SHOOT',	to shoot *beyond.*
PĔR	*through.*	PĔR' FO RATE,	to bore *through.*
PŌST	*after; afterwards.*	PŌST' SCRIPT,	what is written *after.*
PRE	*before.*	PRE JUDGE',	to judge *beforehand.*
PRETER	*beyond; past.*	PRE TER NAT' U RAL,	*beyond* nature.
PRO	*before; forth.*	PRO DUCE',	to lead or bring *forth.*
RE	*again; back.*	RE VIEW',	to view *again.*
RETRO	*backwards.*	RET' RO GRADE,	to go *backwards.*
SE	*aside; apart.*	SE CEDE',	to go aside or apart.
SEMI	*half.*	SEM' I CIR CLE,	*half* a circle.

Exercise 360.

SUB	*under; after.*	SUB SIGN′,	to sign *under.*
SUBTER	*under.*	SUB TER′ FLU OUS,	flowing *under.*
SUPER	*over; above.*	SU PER NAT′ U RAL,	*above* the natural.
SYN	*with; together.*	SYN′ THE SIS,	a putting *together.*
SUS	*up; upward.*	SUS TAIN′,	to hold *up.*
TRANS	*across; over.*	TRANS CEND′,	to climb or pass *over.*
UP	*above; on high.*	UP LIFT′,	to lift on *high.*
ULTRA	*beyond.*	UL TRA MON′ TANE,	*beyond* the mountains
UN	*not.*	UN HAP′ PY,	*not* happy.
WITH	*against; aside.*	WITH STAND′,	to stand *against.*

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE PREFIXES.

Exercise 361.

Some of the Prefixes have a variety of forms. This grows out of a regard to euphony; that is, a desire to produce agreeable sound. Thus, when AD (to) comes before a radical beginning with a consonant, the *d* of the prefix is generally changed into whatever consonant the radical begins with. In this way, for example, AD undergoes no less than ten different changes: AD, AC, AP, AG, AL, AN, AP, AR, AS, AT, A. The following are examples of words, in which all the various forms of AD appear. Thus,

instead of	AD CEPT,	we say	AC CEPT′,
"	AD FIX,	"	AF FIX′,
"	AD GRIEVE,	"	AG GRIEVE′,
"	AD LOT,	"	AL LOT′,
"	AD NEX,	"	AN NEX′,
"	AD PEND,	"	AP PEND′,
"	AD RANGE,	"	AR RANGE′,
"	AD SUME,	"	AS SUME′,
"	AD TRACT,	"	AT TRACT′,
"	AD SCEND,	"	AS CEND′.

Exercise 362.

The other Prefixes which, like AD, have different forms, are—

AB,	sometimes written		ABS or A.
ANTI,	"	"	ANT: as, *Ant*arctic.
CON,	"	"	COG, COL, COM, COR, or CO: *Cog*nate, &c.
CONTRA,	"	"	COUNTER: as *Counter*act.
DIS,	"	"	DIF or DI: as, *Dif*fident, *Di*vert.
E,	"	"	EX, EC, or EF: as, *Ex*press, *Ec*centric.
EN,	"	"	EM: *Em*balm.
IN,	"	"	IG, IL, IM, or IR: as, *Ig*noble, *Il*legal, &c.
OB,	"	"	OC, OF, or OP: as, *Oc*cur, *Of*fer, *Op*pose.
SUB,	"	"	SUC, SUF, SUG, or SUP: as, *Suc*ceed, &c.
SYN,	"	"	SYL, SYM, or SY: as, *Syl*lable, &c.

Exercise 363.

When a Prefix means *not*, it is said to be NEGATIVE; as, *dis*like, *not* to like; *un*able, *not* able.

When a Prefix means *to deprive of*, or *to take out of the state of*, it is said to be PRIVATIVE; as, *dis*arm, *to deprive of* arms.

The Prefixes most used, in a privative or negative sense, are DE, DIS, IN, and UN; as,

DE THRONE′,	*to deprive of* a throne.
DE RANGE′,	*to take out of the state of being* in range or order.
DIS A′ BLE,	*to take out of the state of being* able.
DIS SIM′ I LAR,	*not* similar; unlike.
IN EL′ E GANT,	*not* elegant.
UN GRATE′ FUL,	*not* grateful.
UN BIND′,	*to take out of the state of being* bound.

Sometimes a prefix adds nothing to the meaning of a radical. In such case, it is said to be merely EUPHONIC; as, UN in *un*loose, which does not affect the sense of the word *loose*—loose and *un*loose meaning the same thing.

SECTION XXIX.

EXPLANATION OF THE SUFFIXES.

Exercise 364.

SUFFIXES.	DEFINITIONS.	EXAMPLES.	DEFINITIONS.
ATE*	*to make.*	TĒRM′ IN ATE,	*to make* an end.
EN	*to make; made of.*	SOFT′ EN,	*to make* soft.
FY	*to make.*	AM′ PLI FY,	*to make* ample.
IFY	*to make.*	JUST′ I FY,	*to make or prove* just.
IZE	*to make.*	CIV′ IL IZE,	*to make* civil.
ISH	*to make.*	PUB′ LISH,	*to make* public.
ING	*continuing to.*	WALK′ ING,	*continuing to* walk.
ED	*did; made of.*	MARK′ ED,	*did* mark.
AR	*one who.*	BEG′ GAR,	*one who* begs.
ER	*one who.*	PAY′ ER,	*one who* pays.
EE	*one who.*	PAY EE′,	*one who* receives pay.
OR	*one who.*	ACT′ OR,	*one who* acts.

* ATE and EN, in common with FY, IFY, and IZE, are defined above by the phrase "*to make;*" because they are commonly used to form verbs. This phrase, "*to make,*" is taken, as a definition, merely for the sake of convenience. In many cases, other definitions, as "*to cause,*" "*to put,*" &c., will be found more suitable. Sometimes the suffix is the mere *sign* of a verb; as loc*ate*, *to place.*

Besides this use, however, ATE and EN, to which may be added the suffix ED, are employed to form participles and participial ad-

Exercise 365.

An	*one who.*	Ro′ man,	*one who* is a native of Rome.
Ate	*one who.*	Grad′ u ate,	*one who* obtains a degree.
Ist	*one who.*	Art′ ist,	*one who* is skilled in art.
Ner	*one who.*	Part′ ner,	*one who* has or owns a part.
Ster	*one who.*	Team′ ster,	*one who* drives a team.
Yer	*one who.*	Law′ yer,	*one who* is versed in law.
Isan	*one who.*	Par′ ti $an,	*one who* sides with a party.
Zen	*one who.*	Cit′ i zen,	*one who* dwells in a city.
Ess	*a female.*	Li′ on ess,	*a female* of the lion tribe.
Ine	*a female.*	Her′ o ine,	a heroic *female.*
Ix	*a female.*	Me di a′ trix,	*a female* that mediates.

Exercise 366.

Ity†	*quality, or state of being.*	Pub lic′ i ty,	*quality or state of being* public.
Cy		Pri′ va cy,	*quality or state of being* private.
Ancy		Oc′ cu pan cy,	*quality or state of being* occupied.
Ance		Vig′ il ance,	*state of being* vigilant.
Ency		Tend′ en cy,	*quality or state of* tending.
Ence		Ad hēr′ ence,	*quality or state of* adhering.
Ude		Qui′ et ude,	*state of being* quiet.
Ness		Rūde′ ness,	*quality of being* rude.
Ion	*the act of; that which.*	Mo′ tion,	*act of* moving.
Ment		Möve′ ment,	*act of* moving.
Ure		Sēiz′ ure,	*act of* seizing.

Exercise 367.

Al	*pertaining or relating to.*	Fa′ tal,	*pertaining to* fate.
Ern		East′ ern,	*relating to* the east.
Ic		He ro′ ic,	*pertaining to* a hero.
An		Af′ ri can,	*pertaining to* Africa.
Ine		Sĕr′ pen tīne,	*pertaining to* a serpent.
Ile		In′ fant īle,	*pertaining to* an infant.
Ar		Con′ sul ar,	*relating to* a consul.
Ary		Com′ et a ry,	*relating to* a comet.
Ical		Po et′ ic al,	*relating to* a poet.

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jectives; and are then defined by such phrases as, "*made of,*" "*made into,*" "*made,* or *formed like,*" "*having,*" "*affected by,*" &c. The following are examples:

Glo′ bate,	*formed like* a globe.
Silk′ en,	*made of* silk.
Re nown′ ed,	*having* renown.

† This Suffix has two other forms, Ety and Ty; as, in variety and novelty.

Exercise 368.

Ous*	*full of; of the nature of.*	Dān′ ger ous,	*full of* danger.
Ose		Ver bose′,	*full of* words.
Ful†		Hope′ ful,	*full of* hope.
Y		Jui′ cy,	*full of* juice.
Ey		Clay′ ey	*of the nature of* clay.
Ly	*in a——manner.*	Rûde′ ly,	*in a* rude *manner.*
Able	*that may or can be; fit to be.*	Trace′ a ble,	*that may be* traced.
Ible		Ed′ i ble,	*fit to be* eaten.
Ific	*producing.*	Tor por if′ ic,	*producing* torpor.
Ics	*the science of.*	Op′ tics,	*the science of* vision.

Exercise 369.

Age‡	*the act of.*	Cart′ age,	*the act of* carting.
Oid	*having form of.*	Sphe′ roid,	*having the form of* a sphere.
Er	*more.*	Hard′ er,	*more* hard.
Est	*most.*	Hard′ est,	*most* hard.
Esce	*to grow.*	Co a lesce′,	*to grow together;* unite.
Escent	*becoming.*	A ces′ cent,	*becoming* sour.
Escence	*act of becoming.*	A ces′ cence,	*act of becoming* sour.
Ism§	*doctrine.*	Mor′ mon i$m,	*the doctrine of* the Mormons.
Less	*without.*	Cash′ less,	*without* cash.
Ish	*somewhat.*	New′ ish,	*somewhat* new.
Some	*somewhat.*	Lone′ some,	*somewhat* lonely.

* The Suffix Ous has several forms, as Eous, Ceous, &c.

† The Suffix Ful, when, with a radical, it forms a noun, signifies "*what*, or *as much as, will fill;*" that is, denotes the *amount* or *quantity* necessary to fill whatever is expressed by the radical: as, hand*ful*, *what*, or *as much as, will fill* the hand; arm*ful*, *what will fill* the arm.

‡ The Suffix Age, besides the meaning given above, signifies, *the cost of, the place where*, the *rank* or *condition*, as also an *assemblage* of things *taken together*. The following examples further illustrate its uses:

Cart′ age, *the act of* carting, or *the cost of* carting.
An′ chor age, *the place of* anchoring, or *the duty for* anchoring.
Peer′ age, *the rank of a peer.*
Plu′ mage, the feathers (taken *collectively*) of a fowl.
Bond′ age, *the state* or *condition* of a bondman or slave.

§ This Suffix deserves special notice. It marks *what is peculiar to* persons or things; and hence denotes a *doctrine* or *system, a state* or *condition*, as also *an idiom* in language. Examples are:

Cal′ vin i$m, *the doctrines peculiar to* Calvin.
Sav′ ag i$m, *the state or condition of* a savage.
He′ bra i$m, *what is peculiar to* Hebrew; an idiom.
Her′ o i$m, *what is peculiar to* a hero; valor.

Exercise 370.

SHIP	*rank, office, state, or jurisdiction of.*	LORD′ SHIP,	*the rank of* a lord.
HOOD		CHILD′ HOOD,	*the state of being* a child.
RIC		BISH′ OP RIC,	*the jurisdiction of* a Bishop.
DOM		POPE′ DOM,	*the jurisdiction of* the Pope.
Y*		GLUT′ TON Y,	*the practice of* a glutton.
RY	*the art or practice of; or the place where.*	BIG′ OT RY,	*the practice of* a bigot.
ARY		STAT′ U A RY,	*the art of* making statues.
ERY		COOK′ ER Y,	*the art of* cooking.
ORY		ARM′ OR Y,	*place where* arms are kept.
WARD	*toward.*	WEST′ WARD,	*toward* the west.

Exercise 371.

IVE	*tending to, or having the nature of.*	PRE VENT′ IVE,	*tending to* prevent.
ORY		EX′ PI A TO RY,	*tending* to expiate.
KIN	*little, petty, or minute.*	LAMB′ KIN,	a *little* lamb.
LING		GOS′ LING,	a *little*, or *young* goose.
CULE		AN I MAL′ CULE,	a *minute* animal.
ULE		GLOB′ ULE,	a *little* globe.
CLE		TU′ BER CLE,	a *little* tumor.
ICLE		PAR′ TI CLE,	a *minute* part.
OCK		HILL′ OCK,	a *little* hill.
ET		FLOW′ ER ET,	a *little* flower.
LET		RING′ LET,	a *little* ring, or curl.
ASTER		PO′ ET AS TER,	a *petty* poet.

SECTION XXX.

DERIVATIVES FORMED BY PREFIXES.

In the following exercises, each radical is combined with several prefixes. The prefix and the radical are first placed apart: the radical being defined. The two parts are then put together, and defined in connection. The pupil should be questioned often on the parts separately, and required to spell and pronounce distinctly, here as everywhere else, each derivative, before giving its derivation.

* Y, RY, ARY, ERY, ORY, are merely different forms of the same prefix. Beside the meanings given above, they often denote a body or number of things taken *collectively*; as, perfum*ery*, a collection of perfumes; yeoman*ry*, the body or mass of yeomen.

Exercise 372.

PREFIXES.	RADICALS.	DERIVATIVES.	DEFINITIONS.
En	ABLE, *strong.*	En a′ ble,	to make able.
Dis		Dis* a′ ble,	to deprive of ability.
Un		Un a′ ble,	not able.
Ad	HERE, *to stick.*	Ad here′,†	to stick to; cling to.
Co		Co here′,	to stick together.
In		In here′,	to stick in; to exist in.
Com	PLOT, *to scheme.*	Com plot′,	to plot together.
Counter		Coun′ ter plot,	plot against plot.
Under		Un′ der plot,	plot beneath.
Re	PȦSS, *to step.*	Re pȧss′,	to pass again.
Sur‡		Sur pȧss′,	to pass over; to excel.
Tres		Tres′ pȧss,	to pass beyond bounds.

Exercise 373.

E	VADE, *to go.*	E vade′,	to go or get out; to avoid.
In		In vade′,	to go into; to attack.
Per		Per vade′,	to go, or pass through.
Counter	VOTE, *to signify a choice; a suffrage.*	Coun′ ter vote,	opposite vote.
Over		O ver vote′,	to vote beyond.
Out		Out vote′,	to vote beyond.
De	CLINE, *to lean.*	De cline′,	to lean down; to fail.
Re		Re cline′,	to lean back; to repose.
In		In cline′,	to lean into, or towards.
Bene	FIT, *to make; to do.*	Ben′ e fit,	to do good, or well for.
Pro		Prof′ it,	to do, or act for; improve.
Re		Re fit′,	to make again; repair.

Exercise 374.

Com	PRI$E, *to take.*	Com pri$e′,	to take together; include.
Re		Re pri$e′,	to take again.
Enter§		En′ ter pri$e,	take in (hand); undertake.
In	SPHERE, *a globe.*	In sphere′,	to place in a sphere.
Hemi		Hem′ i sphere,	half a sphere.
Semi		Sem′ i sphere,	half a sphere.
Di	GRESS, *to go; act of going.*	Di gress′,	to go aside from; wander.
Con		Con′′ gress,	a going together; council.
Pro		Pro gress′,	to go forward.
Trans		Trans gress′,	to go beyond bounds.

* Dis, in *dis*able, is *privative.* See remarks on Privatives, p. 141.

† Note that the radical word Here, (*to stick,*) though it appears in the derivative forms *Ad*here, *Co*here, and *In*here, can never be used alone, as an independent word. Radicals that are thus inseparable from prefixes or suffixes, are called INSEPARABLE RADICALS.

‡ Sur is for *super* (*over*), and Tres for *trans* (*over; across.*)

§ Enter is for Inter, *between; among; within; in.*

Exercise 375.

Ad	JACENT, *lying.*	Ad ja′ cent,	lying near.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum ja′cent,	lying around.
In		In ja′ cent,	lying in, or within.
Sub		Sub ja′ cent,	lying under.
Ad	JURE, *to swear.*	Ad jure′,	to cause to swear to.
Ab		Ab jure′,	to swear off from.
Con		Con jure′,*	to swear together.
Pĕr		Pĕr′ jure,	swear through, *i. e., falsely.*
Ad	JUDGE, *to pass sentence; to decide.*	Ad judge′,	to judge to; to decide.
Pre		Pre judge′,	to judge beforehand.
Mis		Mis judge′,	to judge wrong.
Fore		Fore judge′,	to judge beforehand.

Exercise 376.

A†	MOUNT, *to rise.*	A mount′,	to mount up to.
Re		Re mount′,	to mount again.
Sur		Sur mount′,	to mount over.
Dis		Dis‡ mount′,	to get down; to alight.‡
E	MOTION, *movement; a moving.*	E mo′ tion,	a moving (of the mind).§
Com		Com mo′ tion,	a moving together.
Pro		Pro mo′ tion,	a moving forward.
Re		Re mo′ tion,	a moving back or away.
At	TRIBUTE, *to give; to grant.*	At trib′ ute,	to give or grant to.
Con		Con trib′ ute,	to give along with others.
Dis		Dis trib′ ute,	to give apart; deal out.
Re		Re trib′ ute,	to give or pay back.

Exercise 377.

Re	CUR, *to run.*	Re cur′,	to run back (in thought).
Con		Con cur′,	to run together; to agree.
In		In cur′,	to run into.
Oc		Oc cur′,	to run towards; to happen.
Ex	CURSION, *the act of running.*	Ex cur′ sion,	a running out; ramble.
In		In cur′ sion,	a running into, or upon.
Dis		Dis cur′ sion,	a running apart or about.
De		De cur′ sion,	a running down.
Ex	SCIND, *to cut.*	Ex scind′,	to cut out.
Ab		Ab scind′,	to cut from, or off.
Re		Re scind′,	to cut off again; to repeal.
Inter		In ter scind′,	to cut from amongst.

* Con′ jure (*kun′ jer,*) with the accent on the first syllable, means to practice witchcraft.

† A is for Ad, (*to*) and Sur for Super, (*above*).

‡ Dis, in *dis*mount, is *privative.* The full definition, therefore, would be, "*to take out of the state of*" being mounted.

§ Literally, *an out-moving*, i. e., an excitement, of the feelings.

Exercise 378.

In	CISION, *a cutting.*	In cis′ ion,	a cutting into.
Ex		Ex cis′ ion,	a cutting out.
De		De cis′ ion,	a cutting off; a settlement.
Pre		Pre cis′ ion,*	a cutting off (accurately).
Ap	PEND, *to hang.*	Ap pend′,	to hang to.
De		De pend′,	to hang down.
Im		Im pend′,	to hang on, or over.
Sus		Sus pend′,	to hang up.
Con	VENE, *to come, or go.*	Con vene′,	to come together.
Contra		Con tra vene′,	to come, or go against.
Inter		In ter vene′,	to come between.
Ad		Ad vene′,	to come to.

Exercise 379.

Con	VENTION, *a coming.*	Con ven′ tion,	a coming together.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum ven′ tion,	a coming around; fraud.
In		In ven′ tion,	a coming into (something new).†
Pre		Pre ven′ tion,	a coming before.
Dis	SECTION, *a cutting; a cut.*	Dis sec′ tion,	a cutting apart.
Inter		In ter sec′ tion,	a cutting between.
Sub		Sub sec′ tion,	under or smaller section.
Ex		Ex sec′ tion,	a cutting out.
In	TRŪDE, *to push, or thrust.*	In trūde′,	to push, or thrust into.
Pro		Pro trūde′,	push, or thrust forward.
Ex		Ex trūde′,	to push out or off.
Ob		Ob trūde′,	push towards; urge upon.

Exercise 380.

In	TRŪSION, *the act of pushing.*	In trū′ sion,	the act of pushing into.
Pro		Pro trū′ sion,	act of pushing forward.
Ex		Ex trū′ sion,	the act of pushing out.
Ob		Ob trū′ sion,	act of pushing toward.
Col	LOCUTION, *a speaking; talk.*	Col lo cu′ tion,	a talking together.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum lo cu′ tion,	a talking round about.
E		El o cu′ tion,	a speaking out; delivery.
Ac	CUMBENT, *lying, or resting.*	Ac cum′ bent,	lying towards.
In		In cum′ bent,	lying, or resting in or on.
Re		Re cum′ bent,	lying back; reclining.
Pro		Pro cum′ bent,	lying or leaning forward.
De		De cum′ bent,	lying down, or low.

* Precision is, literally, *the act of cutting off before or in front*, and hence, generally, the act of cutting off needless parts, i. e., *exactness.*

† That is, *the finding out* of new things.

Exercise 381.

Com	po$e, *to put, or place.*	Com po$e′,	to put together.
De		De po$e′,	to put or lay down.
Inter		In ter po$e′,	to put or place between.
Re		Re po$e′,	to put or lay back.
Ex		Ex po$e′,	to put or lay out.
Im		Im po$e′,	to put in or upon.
Dis		Dis po$e′,	to put or set apart.
Trans		Trans po$e′,	to put across.*
Sup		Sup po$e′,	to put under view.
Pro		Pro po$e′,	to put before.
Con	struct, *to build; pile.*	Con struct′,	to build together.
Re-con		Re-con struct′,	to build together again.
Ob		Ob struct′,	to build or pile against.
Super		Su per struct′,	to build over or upon.

Exercise 382.

E	migrate, *to go; to travel.*	Em′ i grate,	to travel out.
Im		Im′ mi grate,	to travel into.
Trans		Trans′ mi grate,	to travel over, or across.
Com		Com′ mi grate,	to travel together.
Re		Re-mi′ grate,	to travel back.
Co	act, *to do; to move.*	Co-act′,	to act together.
En		En act′,	to put into action or force.
Counter		Coun ter act′,	to act against.
Over		O ver act′,	to act beyond; overdo.
Re		Re act′,	to act again, or back.
Trans		Trans act′,	to act, or do thoroughly.
Un	natural, *pertaining to nature.*	Un nat′ u ral,	not natural.
Super		Su per nat′ u ral,	above the natural.
Preter		Pre ter nat′ u ral,	beyond the natural.

Exercise 383.

De	ject, *to cast, or throw.*	De ject′,	to cast down.
E		E ject′,	to cast out.
In		In ject′,	to cast into.
Inter		In ter ject′,	to cast among.
Ob		Ob ject′,	to cast in front; to oppose.
Pro		Pro ject′,	to cast forward.
Re		Re ject′,	to cast back; to refuse.
Sub		Sub ject′,	to cast under; to subdue.
Pre	cede, *to go or come; to yield.*	Pre cede′,	to go before.
Inter		In ter cede′,	to go between.
Re		Re cede′,	to go back.
Ante		An te cede′,	to go before.

* That is, to put each in the place of the other; to exchange the order of things.

Exercise 384.

Ac	CEDE, *to go or come; to yield.*	Ac cede′,	to go to; to yield or assent to.
Ex		Ex ceed′,*	to go beyond; to excel.
Pro		Pro ceed′,*	to go forward; to advance.
Suc		Suc ceed′,*	to go or come after.
Con		Con cede′,	to go with in opinion.
Re	CESSION, *a going; a yielding.*	Re ces′ sion,	a going back.
Ac		Ac ces′ sion,	a going to; addition.
Con		Con ces′ sion,	a going with; yielding.
Inter		In ter ces′ sion,	a going between.
Se		Se ces′ sion,	a going aside or away.
Pro		Pro ces′ sion,	a going forward.
Suc		Suc ces′ sion,	a going after.
Pre		Pre ces′ sion,	a going before; advance.

Exercise 385.

Re	DUCE, *to lead or draw.*	Re duce′,	to lead back; to bring down.
De		De duce′,	to lead or draw from; to infer.
Pro		Pro duce′,	to lead or bring forth.
Sub		Sub duce′,	to lead under, or aside.
Se		Se duce′,	to lead away; to corrupt.
In		In duce′,	to lead into; to persuade.
E		E duce′,	to lead or bring out.
Ad		Ad duce′,	to lead or bring to.
Con		Con duce′,	to lead together; to tend.

Exercise 386.

As	SIST, *to stand.*	As sist′,	to stand to; to aid.
Con		Con sist′,	to stand together.
Re		Re $ist′,	to stand against; to oppose.
De		De sist′,	to stand off from; to cease.
In		In sist′,	to stand upon; to urge.
Ex		Ex† ist′,	to stand out; *i. e.*, to be.
Sub		Sub sist′,	to stand under; to be.
Per		Per sist′,	to stand through; persevere.
Sub	SCRIBE, *to write; to mark.*	Sub scribe′,	to write one's name under.
Cĭrcum		Cĭr cum scribe′,	to mark around; to limit.
Pre		Pre scribe′	to write or mark down before.
In		In scribe′,	to write on or upon.
De		De scribe′,	to write down; to delineate.

* Observe, that in the three words, Exceed, Proceed, and Succeed, the radical part is written *ceed*, instead of *cede*.

† Notice that the letter s, in the radical, sist, is omitted or absorbed, when the prefix Ex is united with it.

Exercise 387.

At	TRACT, *to draw.*	At tract′,	to draw to, or towards.
Con		Con tract′,	to draw together.
Abs		Ab stract′,	to draw, or take from.
Ex		Ex tract′,	to draw, or take out.
Pro		Pro tract′,	to draw, or bring forward.
Sub		Sub tract′,	to draw from beneath.
De		De tract′,	to draw, or take from.
Dis		Dis tract′,	to draw apart; to confuse.
Con	FU$E, *to pour; to melt.*	Con fu$e′,	to pour together; to perplex.
Re		Re fu$e′,	to pour back; to reject.
In		In fu$e′,	to pour into.
Trans		Trans fu$e′,	to pour over, or through.
Per		Per fu$e′,	to pour through; to tincture.
Suf		Suf fu$e′,	to pour beneath.
Dif		Dif fu$e′,	to pour apart; to scatter.
Ef		Ef fu$e′,	to pour out.
Af		Af fu$e′,	to pour to, or upon.

Exercise 388.

In	VOLVE, *to roll.*	In volve′,	to roll in; to comprise.
E		E volve′,	to roll out; to disclose.
De		De volve′,	to roll down; to fall to.
Re		Re volve′,	to roll again; turn round.
Inter		In ter volve′,	to roll among.
In	VOLUTION, *a rolling; a turn.*	In vo lu′ tion,	a rolling in; act of involving.
E		Ev o lu′ tion,	a rolling out; act of evolving.
Re		Rev o lu′ tion,	a rolling again; act of revolving.
De		Dev o lu′ tion,	a rolling down.
Con		Con vo lu′ tion,	a rolling together.

Exercise 389.

De	PRESS, *to squeeze; to urge.*	De press′,	to press down.
Im		Im press′,	to press on or upon.
Com		Com press′,	to press together.
Re		Re press′,	to press back.
Ex		Ex press′,	to press out.
Op		Op press′,	to press against.
Sup		Sup press′,	to press under; to crush.
Over		O ver press′,	to press too much.
Af	FIX, *to fasten; to set; to drive.*	Af fix′,	to fix to.
Suf		Suf fix′,	to fix after.
Pre		Pre fix′,	to fix before.
Post		Post fix′,	to fix after.
Trans		Trans fix′,	to fix or drive through.
In		In fix′	to fix or fasten in.

Exercise 390.

IN	SPECT, *to look; a view.*	IN SPECT′,	to look into.
PRO		PROS′ PECT,	a look or view ahead.
INTRO		IN TRO SPECT′,	to look within.
RE		RE SPECT′,	to look to again; regard.
EX		EX PECT′,*	to look out for; to wait for.
CON	FLUX, *a flow, or flowing.*	CON′ FLUX,	a flowing together.
AF		AF′ FLUX,	a flowing to, or towards.
RE		RE′ FLUX,	a flowing back.
IN		IN′ FLUX,	a flowing in.
SUPER		SU′ PER FLUX,	an overflow.
CON	FLUENT, *flowing.*	CON′ FLU ENT,	flowing together.
DIF		DIF′ FLU ENT,	flowing apart.
RE		REF′ LU ENT,	flowing back.
EF		EF′ FLU ENT,	flowing out.
SUBTER		SUB TĔR′ FLU ENT,	flowing under.

Exercise 391.

CON	FĔR, *to bear; to bring.*	CON FĔR′,	to bring together (counsels).
OF		OF′ FĔR,	to bring towards.
PRE		PRE FĔR′,	to bear before, i. e. *choose.*
DIF		DIF′ FER,	to bear apart; disagree.
RE		RE FĔR′,	to bear back for decision.
TRANS		TRANS FĔR′,	to bear over; to remove.
IN		IN FĔR′,	to bring in (a conclusion).
SUF		SUF′ FĔR,	to bear under; to endure.
DE		DE FĔR′,	to bear off; to delay.
RE	MIT, *to send; to let go.*	RE MIT′,	to send back.
TRANS		TRANS MIT′,	to send across, or over.
PER		PER MIT′,	to send through; to allow.
AD		AD MIT′,	to send, or let go to.

Exercise 392.

DE	MISSION, *a sending.*	DE MIS′ SION,	a sending down.
E		E MIS′ SION,	a sending out; an issue.
INTER		IN TER MIS′ SION,	a sending between; recess.
AD		AD MIS′ SION,	a letting (one) go to or into.
SUB		SUB MIS′ SION,	a sending under; subjection.
AT	TAIN, *to hold; to reach.*	AT TAIN′,	to reach to; to get.
DE		DE TAIN′,	to hold off; to keep back.
PER		PER TAIN′,	to hold through; to belong.
CON		CON TAIN′,	to hold together.
RE		RE TAIN′,	to hold or keep back.
SUS		SUS TAIN′,	to hold up; to support.
ENTER†		EN TER TAIN′,	to hold or keep within.
OB		OB TAIN′,	to hold; to get; to gain.

* See note, p. 149.

† ENTER is for *Inter.*

Exercise 393.

AD	VĔRT, *to turn.*	AD VĔRT′,	to turn to; refer to.
RE		RE VĔRT′,	to turn back.
DI		DI VĔRT′,	to turn aside, or away.
A		A VĔRT′,	to turn from, or away.
SUB		SUB VĔRT′,	to turn under; to overthrow.
INTRO		IN TRO VĔRT′,	to turn within.
PER		PER VĔRT′,	to turn thoroughly (in the wrong way.)
CON		CON VĔRT′,	to turn altogether; to change.
RE	VĔRSE, *to turn; turned.*	RE VĔRSE′,	to turn back; to change entirely.
CON		CON VĔRSE′,	to turn, or exchange (words).
PER		PER VĔRSE′,	turned thoroughly (wrong).
A		A VĔRSE′,	turned from or away.

SECTION XXXI.

DERIVATIVES FORMED BY SUFFIXES.

Here, as in the preceding Section, the parts of each derivative, before being united, are given separately. The pupil, in reciting, should, in every case, spell both the radical and the derivative. He will, in this way, have the changes in form, which many of the radicals undergo on being united with suffixes, impressed more fully upon his mind.

In reciting the definitions, the learner may often be questioned with advantage, thus:—What part of the word BLACKEN means "*to make*"? *Ans.* EN. What does EN mean in the word SILKEN? Ans. "*made of*," &c.

Exercise 394.

RADICALS.	SUFFIXES.	EXAMPLES.	DEFINITIONS.
BLACK	EN	BLACK′ *EN*,	to make black.
DEAF		DEAF′ *EN*,	to make deaf.
FAT		FAT′ *TEN*,	to make fat.
RIPE		RĪP′ *EN*,	to make ripe.
HARD		HARD′ *EN*,	to make hard.
WIDE		WĪD′ *EN*,	to make wide.
SILK	EN*	SILK′ *EN*,	made of silk.
HEMP		HEMP′ *EN*,	made of hemp.
OAK		OAK′ *EN*,	made of oak.
LEAD		LEAD′ *EN*,	made of lead.
EARTH		EARTH′ *EN*,	made of earth.
WOOD		WOOD′ *EN*,	made of wood.

* On the use of ED and EN in the sense of "*made of*," &c., &c., see note, p. 141.

Exercise 395.

WALK	ED	WALK′ ED,	did walk.
TALK		TALK′ ED,	did talk.
WISH		WISH′ ED,	did wish.
MÖVE		MÖV′ ED,	did move.
PRÖVE		PRÖV′ ED,	did prove.
JUMP		JUMP′ ED,	did jump.
FIG′ŪRE	ED*	FIG′ ŪR ED,	adorned with figures.
*HON′*OR		*HON′* OR ED,	treated with honor.
HŎN′EY		HŎN′ EY ED,	having honey.
SU′GAR		SU′ GAR ED,	covered with sugar.
HOE		HO′ ED,	loosened with a hoe.
SAW		SAW′ ED,	divided by a saw.

Exercise 396.

BLUNT	NESS.	BLUNT′ NESS,	quality of being blunt.
BRISK		BRISK′ NESS,	quality of being brisk.
GOOD		GOOD′ NESS,	quality of being good.
GRAND		GRAND′ NESS,	quality of being grand.
GREAT		GREAT′ NESS,	quality of being great.
LOOSE		LOOSE′ NESS,	quality of being loose.
PUB′LIC	ITY.	PUB LIC′ I TY,	quality of being public.
FALSE		FALS′ I TY,	quality of being false.
BRŪ′TAL		BRŪ TAL′ I TY,	quality of being brutal.
PURE		PU′ RI TY,	quality of being pure.
NO′BLE		NO BIL′ I TY,	quality of being noble.
A′BLE		A BIL′ I TY,	quality of being able.

Exercise 397.

PORE	OUS.	PO′ ROUS,	full of pores or small holes.
GLO′RY		GLO′ RI OUS,	full of glory.
VĬR′TUE		VĬR′ TU OUS,	having the nature of virtue.
FOG	Y.	FOG′ GY,	full of fog.
SAND		SAND′ Y,	full of sand.
MILK		MILK′ Y,	having the nature of milk.
SCORN	FUL.	SCORN′ FUL,	full of scorn.
SPOON		SPOON′ FUL,†	what a spoon will hold.
HAND		HAND′ FUL,†	what the hand will hold.
GLAD	LY.	GLAD′ LY,	in a glad manner.
BRAVE		BRAVE′ LY,	in a brave manner.
SHREWD		SHREWD′ LY,	in a shrewd manner.

* See note on preceding page.

† On the meaning of the suffix FUL, when used to form nouns, see note, p. 143.

Exercise 398.

GREEN	ISH.	GREEN′ ISH,	somewhat green.
MULE		MŪL′ ISH,	somewhat like a mule.
SPAIN		SPAN′ ISH,	belonging to Spain.
COIN	AGE.*	COIN′ AGE,	the act of coining.
PÀSS		PÀSS′ AGE,	the act of passing.
DRAIN		DRAIN′ AGE,	the act of draining.
LEAK		LEAK′ AGE,	an allowance for leaking.
SHRINK		SHRINK′ AGE,	an allowance for shrinking.
FER′RY		FER′ RI AGE,	fee for crossing a ferry.
WHẠRF		WHẠRF′ AGE,	fee for landing at a wharf.
ANCH′OR		ANCH′ OR AGE,	place for anchoring.
STEER		STEER′ AGE,	the place of the steersman.
CORD		CORD′ AGE,	a collection of cords.

Exercise 399.

LAT′IN	ISM.	LAT′ IN I$M,	what is peculiar to Latin.
LU′THERAN		LU′ THER AN I$M,	what is peculiar to Luther.
DES′POT		DES′ POT I$M,	what is peculiar to a despot.
STO′IC		STO′ I CI$M,	doctrines of the Stoics.
CLĔRK	SHIP.	CLĔRK′ SHIP,	office of a clerk.
FRIEND		FRIEND′ SHIP,	the rank or office of a friend.
PART′NER		PART′ NER SHIP,	rank or office of a partner.
CHILD	HOOD.	CHILD′ HOOD,	state of being a child.
BOY		BOY′ HOOD,	state of being a boy.
WID′OW		WID′ OW HOOD,	state of being a widow.
KING	DOM.	KING′ DOM,	jurisdiction of a king.
DUKE		DUKE′ DOM,	jurisdiction of a duke.
FREE		FREE′ DOM,	state of being free.

Exercise 400.

READ	ABLE.	RĒAD′ A BLE,	that may be read.
TRACE		TRACE′ A BLE,	that may be traced.
CHANGE		CHANGE′ A BLE,	that may be changed.
FOP	ERY.†	FOP′ PER Y,	practice of a fop.
KNAVE		KNĀV′ ER Y,	practice of a knave.
FISH		FISH′ ER Y,	place of fishing.
BAKE		BĀK′ ER Y,	place of baking.
EAST	WARD.	EAST′ WARD,	toward the east.
WEST		WEST′ WARD,	toward the west.
NORTH		NORTH′ WARD,	toward the north.
SOUTH		SOUTH′ WARD,	toward the south.

* On the use of the suffix AGE, see note, p. 143.
† On the signification of ERY, see note, p. 144.

SECTION XXXII.

In this Section the radicals are united with a variety of suffixes. The meaning of each radical is given separately, while that of the suffix, as in the preceding Section, is presented in the definition of the derivative, with which it is combined. The pupil ought, however, to have an occasional review of the Section, in which the suffixes are explained in detail.

EXERCISE 401.

RADICALS.	SUFFIXES.	DERIVATIVES.	DEFINITIONS.
IGN, *fire.*	EOUS	IG′ NE OUS,	having the nature of fire.
	ESCENT	IG NES′ CENT,	emitting sparks.
	ITE*	IG NITE′,	to take fire.
	ITED	IG NĪT′ ED,	did take fire.
	ITING	IG NĪT′ ING,	continuing to take fire.
	ITION	IG NI′′ TION,	act of taking fire.
	ITIBLE	IG NĪT′ I BLE,	that may be ignited.
	IFY	IG′ NI FY,	to form into fire.
	IFIED	IG′ NI FI ED,	did form into fire.
	IFYING	IG′ NI FY ING,	continuing to form into fire.

EXERCISE 402.

VITR, *glass.*	EOUS	VIT′ RE OUS,	of the nature of glass.
	EOUSNESS	VIT′ RE OUS NESS,	quality of being vitreous.
	IFY	VIT′ RI FY,	to change into glass.
	IFIED	VIT′ RI FI ED,	did vitrify.
	IFYING	VIT′ RI FY ING,	continuing to vitrify.
	IFIABLE	VIT′ RI FI A BLE,	that may be turned into glass.
	ESCENT	VI TRES′ CENT,	becoming glass.
	ESCENCE	VI TRES′ CENCE,	state of becoming glass.
	ESCIBLE	VI TRES′ CI BLE,	that may be turned into glass.

EXERCISE 403.

ACT, *to do.*	ED	ACT′ ED,	did act.
	ING	ACT′ ING,	continuing to act.
	IVE	ACT′ IVE,	tending to act; nimble.
	IVELY	ACT′ IVE LY,	in a manner active.
	IVITY	AC TIV′ I TY,	quality of being active.
	OR	ACT′ OR,	one who acts.
	RESS	ACT′ RESS,	female that acts.
	UATE	ACT′ U ATE,	to make, or cause to act.
	UATED	ACT′ U A TED,	did actuate.
	UATING	ACT′ U A TING,	continuing to actuate.
	UAL	ACT′ U AL,	relating to the act; real.

* The suffix ITE has the same meaning as ATE. See note, page 141.

Exercise 404.

Arbor,* *a tree; a shrub.*	AL	Ar′ bor al,	relating to trees.
	EOUS	Ar bo′ re ous,	having the nature of a tree.
	ESCENT	Ar bo res′ cent,	branching out like a tree.
	ET	Ar′ bo ret,	a little tree, or shrub.
	ICAL	Ar bor′ ic al,	relating to trees.
	IST	Ar′ bor ist,	one who makes trees his study.
	OUS	Ar′ bor ous,	having the nature of trees.
	IZE	Ar′ bor ize,	to take the shape of a tree.
	ARY	Ar′ bo ra ry,	pertaining to a tree.
	ED	Ar′ bor ed,	furnished with an arbor.

Exercise 405.

Dent,‡ *a tooth; a mark.*	AL	Dent′ al,	relating to the teeth.
	ATE	Dent′ ate,	made, or pointed like teeth.
	ATED†	Dent′ a ted,	made, or pointed like teeth.
	ED	Dent′ ed,	having dents or notches.
	ICLE	Dent′ i cle,	a small tooth.
	ICULATE	Den tic′ u late,	having small teeth.
	ICULATELY§	Den tic′u late ly,	in a denticulate manner.
	IST	Dent′ ist,	a doctor for the teeth.
	ISTRY	Dent′ is try,	the practice of a dentist.
	ITION	Dent i″ tion,	the act of forming teeth.
	OID	Dent′ oid,	having the form of a tooth.

Exercise 406.

Hĕrb, *a plant; a vegetable.*	ACEOUS	Hĕrb a′ ceous,	of the nature of an herb.
	AL	Hĕrb′ al,	pertaining to herbs.
	ALIST	Hĕrb′ al ist,	one skilled in herbs.
	ARY	Hĕrb′ a ry,	a place where herbs grow.
	ESCENT	Hĕrb es′ cent,	growing into herbs.
	IST	Hĕrb′ ist,	one skilled in herbs.
	Y	Hĕrb′ y,	having the nature of herbs.
	AGE	Hĕrb′ age,	herbs taken collectively.
	OUS	Hĕrb′ ous,	full of herbs.
	LESS	Hĕrb′ less,	without herbs.

* Arbor, as an independent word in English, signifies a place covered with branches of trees; a bower.

† Ated is a compound suffix, made up of Ate and Ed. One of them is here merely euphonic: dent*ated*, meaning the same as dent*ate*.

‡ Dent, when used alone, means, "*to mark as with a tooth; to make a small hollow or notch.*"

§ This suffix is made up of Icle or Icule, (*small,*) Ate, (*to make.*) and Ly, (*in a manner.*) Thus, by adding Ate to Icule, we get Iculate, (*to make, or made small;*) and again, by adding Ly to Iculate, we get Iculately, (*in a manner made small.*)

SECTION XXXIII.

DERIVATIVES MADE OPPOSITES BY PREFIXES.

In this Section each radical is combined with two prefixes of opposite meaning; by which means the derivatives also become opposites.

Exercise 407.

PREFIXES.	RADICALS.	DERIVATIVES.	DEFINITIONS.
ANTE	DATE, *to note time.*	AN′ TE DATE,	to date before.
POST		POST′ DATE,	to date after.
AD	VĔRT, *to turn.*	AD VĔRT′,	to turn to.
A		A VERT′,	to turn from or away.
IN	GRESS, *a going.*	IN′ GRESS,	a going in.
E		E′ GRESS,	a going out.
IN	HALE, *to breathe.*	IN HALE′,	to breathe in.
EX		EX HALE′	to breathe out.
ANTI	PATHY, *feeling.*	AN TIP′ A THY,	a feeling against.
SYM		SYM′ PA THY,	a feeling for, or with.

Exercise 408.

BENE	FACTOR, *a doer.*	BEN E FAC′ TOR,	a well-doer.
MALE		MAL E FAC′ TOR,	an evil-doer.
CON	SEMINATE, *to sow,*	CON SEM′ I NATE,	to sow together.
DIS		DIS SEM′ I NATE,	to sow apart.
E	MIGRATE, *to travel.*	EM′ I GRATE,	to travel out.
IM		IM′ MI GRATE,	to travel into.
E	JECT, *to cast.*	E JECT′,	to cast out.
IN		IN JECT′,	to cast in.
IN	CLUDE, *to shut.*	IN CLUDE′,	to shut in.
EX		EX CLUDE′,	to shut out.

Exercise 409.

IM	PORT, *to carry.*	IM PORT′,	to carry in.
EX		EX PORT′,	to carry out.
IN	FUSE, *to pour.*	IN FUSE′,	to pour in.
EF		EF FUSE′,	to pour out.
PRO	PEL, *to drive.*	PRO PEL′,	to drive forward.
RE		RE PEL′,	to drive back.
EN	ROBE, *a gown.*	EN ROBE′,	to put on a robe.
DIS		DIS ROBE′,	to take off a robe.
INFRA	MUNDANE, *pertaining to the world.*	IN FRA MUN′ DANE,	beneath the world.
SUPRA		SU PRA MUN′ DANE,	above the world.

Exercise 410.

PRO RETRO	SPECT, *to look; a looking.*	PROS′ PECT, RET′ RO SPECT,	a looking ahead. a looking back.
BENE MALE	VOLENT, *wishing.*	BE NEV′ O LENT, MA LEV′ O LENT,	well-wishing. ill-wishing.
DYS EU	PEPSY, *digestion.*	DYS PEP′ SY, EU PEP′ SY,	bad digestion. good digestion.
CON DIF	FLUENT, *flowing.*	CON′ FLU ENT, DIF′ FLU ENT,	flowing together. flowing apart.
SUPER SUBTER	FLUOUS, *flowing.*	SU PER′ FLU OUS, SUB TER′ FLU OUS,	overflowing. under-flowing.
ANTE POST	DILUVIAN, *relating to the flood.*	AN TE DI LU′ VI AN, POST DI LU′ VI AN,	before the flood. after the flood.

SECTION XXXIV.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In this Section the compound words are first separated into the simple words composing them: the meaning of each part respectively being placed under each in *italics.* The two parts are then put together again, and defined, as one word.

Exercise 411.

1ST PART.	2ND PART.	COMPOUNDS.	DEFINITIONS.
DEM, *people.*	AGOGUE, *a leader.*	DEM′ A GOGUE,	a factious leader of the people.
PED, *child.*		PED′ A GOGUE,	leader of children; a schoolmaster.
NOCT, *night.*	AMBULIST, *a walker.*	NOC TAM′ BU LIST,	one that walks by night, *i. e.*, in sleep.
SOMN, *sleep.*		SOM NAM′ BU LIST,	a sleep-walker.
PHIL, *love,*	ANTHROPY, *mankind.*	PHI LAN′ THRO PY,	love of mankind.
MIS, *hatred.*		MIS AN′ THRO PY,	hatred of mankind.
MON, *one.*	ARCHY, *government.*	MON′ ARCH Y,	government of one person.
HEPT, *seven.*		HEP′ TARCH Y,	government by seven persons.
OLIG, *few.*		OL′ I GARCH Y,	government of a few.

Exercise 412.

AGRI, *field.*	CULTURE, *tillage.*	AG′ RI CUL TURE,	tillage of fields; farming.
HORTI, *garden.*		HOR′ TI CUL TURE,	culture of a garden; gardening.
MEGA, *big.*	CO$M, *world.*	MEG′ A CO$M,	a great world.
MICRO, *little.*		MI′ CRO CO$M,	a little world.
MONO, *one.*	CHORD, *string.*	MON′ O CHORD,	a musical instrument having one string.
POLY, *many.*		POL′ Y CHORD,	having many chords, or strings.

Exercise 413.

HOMI, *man.*	CIDE, *a killing.*	HOM′ I CIDE,	the killing of a man.
PARIU, *parent*		PAR′ RI CIDE,	the killing of a parent.
INFANTI, *infant.*		IN FANT′ I CIDE,	the killing of an infant.
MATRI, *mother.*		MAT′ RI CIDE,	the killing of a mother.
FRATRI, *brother.*		FRAT′ RI CIDE,	the killing of a brother.
REGI, *king.*		REG′ I CIDE,	the killing of a king.
SUI, *self.*		SU′ I CIDE,	the killing of one's self.

Exercise 414.

DEMO, *people.*	CRACY, *rule.*	DE MOC′ RA CY,	rule of the people.
ARISTO, *noble.*		AR IS TOC′ RA CY,	rule of the nobles.
ORTHO, *right.*	DOX, *doctrine.*	OR′ THO DOX,	right in doctrine.
HETERO, *other.*		HET′ E RO DOX,	other, or different in doctrine.
HIPPO, *horse.*	DROME, *course.*	HIP′ PO DROME,	horse-course; race-course.
AQUE, *water.*	DUCT, *tube or channel.*	AQ′ UE DUCT,	artificial channel for water.
VENTI, *wind.*		VENT′ I DUCT,	channel for wind or air.
CALI, *heat.*		CAL′ I DUCT,	a duct or pipe to convey heat.

Exercise 415.

TRI, *three.*	ENNIAL, *year or yearly.*	TRI EN′ NI AL,	pertaining to three years.
SEPT, *seven.*		SEP TEN′ NI AL,	pertaining to seven years.
CENT, *hundred.*		CEN TEN′ NI AL,	pertaining to a hundred years.
MILL, *thousand.*		MIL LEN′ NI AL,	pertaining to a thousand years.
FRUCTI, *fruit.*	FEROUS, *bearing.*	FRUC TIF′ ER OUS,	bearing, or producing fruit.
FLORI, *flower.*		FLO RIF′ ER OUS,	bearing, or producing flowers.
ODORI, *scent.*		O DO RIF′ ER OUS,	bearing, or yielding odor.
AURI, *gold.*		AU RIF′ ER OUS,	bearing, or yielding gold.
ARGENTI, *silver.*		AR GENT IF′ER OUS,	bearing, or yielding silver.

Exercise 416.

STUPE, *stupid.*	FACTION, *act of making.*	STU PE FAC′ TION,	act of making stupid; stupidity.
PUTRE, *rotten.*		PU TRE FAC′ TION,	act of making or becoming rotten.
DENTI, *tooth.*	FRICE, *rubbing.*	DENT′ I FRICE,	preparation to rub or clean the teeth.
CŪBI, *cube.*	FORM, *shape.*	CŪB′ I FORM,	having the form of a cube.
CRUCI, *cross.*		CRŪ′ CI FORM,	having the form of a cross.
OVI, *egg.*		O′ VI FORM,	having the form of an egg.

Exercise 417.

MELLI, *honey.*	FLUOUS, *flowing.*	MEL LIF′ LU OUS,	flowing with honey; sweet.
FELLI, *gall.*		FEL LIF′ LU OUS,	flowing with gall; bitter.
IGNI, *fire.*		IG NIF′ LU OUS,	flowing with fire.
TRI, *three.*	GAMY, *marriage.*	TRIG′ A MY,	the having of three wives or husbands.
POLY, *many.*		PO LYG′ A MY,	plurality of wives or husbands.
FEBRI, *fever.*	FUGE, *a chasing away.*	FEB′ RI FUGE,	that which chases away or subdues fever.
VERMI, *worm.*		VERM′ I FUGE,	that which chases away or expels worms.

Exercise 418.

Hexa, *six.*	Gon, *angle.*	Hex′ a gon,	a figure having six angles and sides.
Octa, *eight.*		Oc′ ta gon,	a figure having eight sides.
Poly, *many.*		Pol′ y gon,	a figure having many angles.
Poly, *many.*	Glot, *tongue.*	Pol′ y glot,	containing many tongues.
Homo, *same.*	Geneous, *having the nature.*	Ho mo ge′ ne ous,	having the same nature.
Hetero, *other.*		Het e ro ge′ ne ous,	having a different nature.

Exercise 419.

Belli, *war.*	Gerous, *carrying.*	Bel lig′ er ous,	carrying on war.
Crini, *hair.*		Cri nig′ er ous,	carrying, or having hair.
Lani, *wool.*		La nig′ er ous,	carrying, or having wool.
Auto *self.*	Graph, *writing or marking.*	Au′ to graph,	the hand-writing of one's self.
Tele, *far off.*		Tel′ e graph,	a contrivance to convey news far off.
Magni, *large.*	Loquence, *talk.*	Mag nil′ o quence,	big talk; pompous language.
Grandi, *grand.*		Gran dil′ o quence,	great talk; lofty speaking.

Exercise 420.

Chiro, *hand.*	Graphy, *a writing; marking; description.*	Chi rog′ ra phy,	hand-writing.
Bio, *life.*		Bi og′ ra phy,	a writing, or history of one's self.
Steno, *short.*		Ste nog′ ra phy,	short-hand writing.
Typo, *type.*		Ty pog′ ra phy,	a marking with types; printing.
Topo, *place.*		To pog′ ra phy,	a description of places.
Geo, *earth.*		Ge og′ ra phy,	a description of the earth.
Litho, *stone.*		Li thog′ ra phy,	art of marking or engraving on stone.
Ortho, *right.*		Or thog′ ra phy,	correct writing; spelling.

Exercise 421.

Geo, *earth.*	LOGY, *word; reason; science.*	Ge ol′ o gy,	science of the formation of the earth.
Zoo, *animal.*		Zo ol′ o gy,	science of animals.
Theo, *God.*		The ol′ o gy,	the science which treats of God.
Concho, *shell.*		Conch ol′ o gy,	science of shells.
Chrono, *time.*		Chro nol′ o gy,	science of computing time or dates.
Equi, *equal.*	LATERAL, *pertaining to the side.*	E qui lat′ er al,	having equal sides.
Quadri, *four.*		Quad ri lat′ er al,	having four sides.
Multi, *many.*		Mul ti lat′ er al,	having many sides.

Exercise 422.

Soli, *alone.*	LOQUY, *talk.*	So lil′ o quy,	talking alone, or by one's self.
Ido, *image.*	LATRY, *worship.*	I dol′ a try,	worship of idols.
Helio, *sun.*		He li ol′ a try,	worship of the sun.
Chryso, *gold.*	LITE, *stone.*	Chrys′ o līte,	a precious stone.
Ornitho, *bird.*		Or nith′ o lite,	a bird changed into stone.
Mono, *one.*	LOGUE, *discourse; commandment.*	Mon′ o logue,	discourse to one's self; soliloquy.
Deca, *ten.*		Dec′ a logue,	the ten commandments.

Exercise 423.

Aero, *air.*	METER, *a measure.*	A er om′ e ter,	an instrument for measuring the air.
Chrono, *time.*		Chro nom′ e ter,	an instrument for measuring time.
Tri, *three.*		Trim′ e ter,	a poetic line of three measures, or feet.
Hexa, *six.*		Hex am′ e ter,	a poetic line of six measures, or feet.
Logo, *word.*	MACHY, *fight.*	Lo gom′ a chy,	fight, or war of words.
Nau, *ship.*		Nau′ ma chy,	naval battle; sea-fight.

Exercise 424.

Cosmo, *world.*	Polite, *citizen.*	Cos mop' o lite,	a citizen of the world.
Aero, *air.*	naut, *one who sails.*	A' er o naut,	one who sails in or navigates the air.
Poly, *many.*	nesia, *islands.*	Pol y ne' sia,*	consisting of many islands.
Tri, *three.*	nomial, *a name; a term.*	Tri no' mi al,	consisting of three terms or members.
Quadri, *four.*		Quad ri no' mi al,	consisting of four terms or members.
Poly, *many.*		Pol y no' mi al,	consisting of many terms or members.

Exercise 425.

Astro, *star.*	nomy, *law.*	As tron' o my,	law, or science of the stars.
Eco, *house.*		E con' o my,	law, or rule of a house; thriftiness.
Deutero, *second.*		Deu ter on' o my,	second law, or fifth book of Moses.
Mono, *one.*	ody, *a song, or a singing.*	Mon' o dy,	a poem or song sung by one only.
Psalm, *psalm*		Psalm' o dy,	singing, or the art of singing psalms.
Pan, *all.*	orama, *view.*	Pan o rä' ma,	a complete view; view of all.
Cosm, *world.*		Cos mo rä' ma,	view of the world.

Exercise 426.

Mono, *one.*	phthong, *sound.*	Mon' oph thong,	a letter having one sound.
Tri, *three.*		Triph' thong,	union of three vowels in one syllable.
Du, *two.*	plicate, *fold.*	Du' pli cate,	two-fold; double.
Tri, *three.*		Trip' li cate,	three-fold; triple.
Pleni, *full.*	potent, *having power.*	Ple nip' o tent,	having full power.
Omni, *all.*		Om nip' o tent,	having all power.
Blas, *impious.*	phemy, *a speaking.*	Blas' phe my,	impious language against the Deity.

* This is a term in geography, used to designate numerous groups of islands in the Pacific ocean.

Exercise 427.

OVI, *egg.*	PAROUS, *producing.*	O VIP′ A ROUS,	producing eggs.
VERMI, *worm.*		VER MIP′ A ROUS,	producing worms.
CYCLO, *circle.*	PEDIA, *knowledge; science.*	CY CLO PE′ DI A,	circle of the arts and sciences.
QUADRU, *four.*	PED, *a foot.*	QUAD′ RU PED,	a four-footed animal.
MULTI, *many.*		MUL′ TI PED,	many-footed.
HYDRO, *water.*	PHOBIA, *dread.*	HY DRO PHO′ BI A,	dread of water; canine madness.
HIPPO, *horse.*	POTAMUS, *river.*	HIP PO POT′ A MUS,	a river-horse.

Exercise 428.

TELE, *far off.*	SCOPE, *a view or sight.*	TEL′ E SCOPE,	instrument to view things far off.
MICRO, *small.*		MI′ CRO SCOPE,	instrument to view things minute.
SOL, *sun.*	STICE, *a standing.*	SOL′ STICE,	apparent standing still of the sun.
ARMI, *arms.*		ARM′ IS TICE,	a standing still of arms; truce.
PHILO, *love.*	SOPHY, *wisdom.*	PHI LOS′ O PHY,	love of wisdom; knowledge.
MONO, *one.*	THEISM, *belief in a God.*	MON′ O THE I$M,	belief in one God only.
POLY, *many.*		POL′ Y THE I$M,	belief in many Gods.

Exercise 429.

PENTA, *five.*	TEUCH, *book.*	PEN′ TA TEŪCH,	the five books of Moses.
PYRO, *fire.*	TECHNIC, *relating to art.*	PY RO TECH′ NIC,	relating to the art of making fire-works.
POLY, *many.*		POL Y TECH′ NIC,	relating to many arts.
PROTO, *first.*	TYPE, *mark; emblem.*	PRO′ TO TYPE,	first-type; original pattern or model.
STEREO, *solid.*		STE′ RE O TYPE,	solid type; plate of metallic type.
CARNI, *flesh.*	VOROUS, *eating or devouring.*	CAR NIV′ O ROUS,	flesh-eating, or devouring.
GRANI, *grain.*		GRA NIV′ O ROUS,	grain-eating, or devouring.
HERBI, *herb.*		HERB IV′ O ROUS,	herb-eating, or devouring.

SECTION XXXV.

PAUSES AND OTHER MARKS USED IN WRITING.

The Comma (,) denotes the shortest pause; the Semicolon (,) a pause double that of the comma; the Colon (:) a pause double that of the semicolon; and the Period (.) a pause double that of the colon.

The Interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked; as, *What is truth?*

The Exclamation point (!) denotes some strong or sudden emotion of the mind; as, *O death! where is thy sting?*

The Dash (—) denotes a sudden pause, or change of subject.

The Parenthesis [()] is used to include an explanatory sentence.

The Brackets ([ ]) are used to include words that serve to explain the preceding word or sentence; as, Newton, [the Philosopher,] was a great Astronomer.

The Quotation (" ") is used to include a passage that is taken from some other author; as, *"Know thyself."*

The Apostrophe (') denotes the possessive case; as, *John's hat;* or the omission of one or more letters of a word; as, *us'd* for *used.*

The Ellipsis (——) denotes that some letters in a word are omitted; as, *L——d* for *Lord.*

The Hyphen (-) is used to connect compound words; as, *land-mark;* also, to mark the division of a word.

The Caret (∧) is used to show that something has been omitted through mistake; thus, *Chales; Virtue amiable.*

The Section (§) is used to divide a book or chapter into parts.

The Paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The Index or hand (☞) points out a paragraph, which is to be particularly observed.

The Asterisk (*), the Obelisk (†), the Double Dagger (‡), the Parallel (‖), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes, in the margin or at the bottom of the page.

The Brace (}) is used to connect several words with one common term.

The Diaeresis (¨) is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to two distinct syllables; thus, *orthoëpy.*

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing, should begin with a capital.

The first word after a period, and after the interrogation and exclamation points, when they follow a complete sentence.

All names of the Deity; as, *Lord, Jehovah.*

Proper names of persons, places, mountains, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, ships, &c. Adjectives derived from proper names; as, *English, French.* The first word of every line of poetry. The pronoun I, and the interjection *O.* The titles of books; as, *Webster's Dictionary.*

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING.

A. A. S.—Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B.—Bachelor of Arts.
Acct.—Account.
Al.—Alabama.
A. M. { Master of Arts. Before Noon. In the year of the world.
Apr.—April.
Ark.—Arkansas.
Aug.—August.
B. C.—Before Christ.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
Cal.—California.
Co.—Company or County.
Col.—Colonel.
Cr.—Credit or Creditor.
Conn. or Ct.—Connecticut.
D. C.—District of Columbia.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
Dec.—December.
Do. or Ditto.—The same.
Dr.—Doctor or Debtor.
Del.—Delaware.
E. G.—For example.
Eng.—England or English.
Esq.—Esquire.
Etc.—And so forth.
Feb.—February.
Fr.—France or French.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fl.—Florida.
Gov.—Governor.
Ga.—Georgia.
Hon.—Honorable.
Ib. or Ibid.—In the same place.
Ill.—Illinois.
Inst.—Instant.
Ind.—Indiana.
Io.—Iowa.
Jan.—January.
Ky.—Kentucky.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
L. S.—Place of the Seal.
Lou. or La.—Louisiana.
Mass.—Massachusetts.
M. B.—Bachelor of Physic.
Md.—Maryland.
Me.—Maine.
Messrs.—Gentlemen or Sirs.
Mich.—Michigan.
Miss.—Mississippi.
Mo.—Missouri.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
Mr.—Master or Mister.
Mrs.—Mistress.
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
N. B.—Take notice.
N. C.—North Carolina.
N. H.—Hampshire.
N. J.—New Jersey.
No.—Number.
Nov.—November.
N. Y.—New York.
O.—Ohio.
Oct.—October.
O. S.—Old Style.
Pa.—Pennsylvania.
Per Cent.—By the hundred.
P. M.—Post-Master or Afternoon.
P. O.—Post-Office.
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
P. S.—Postscript.
Q.—Question or Queen.
Q. E. D.—Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F.—Which was to be done.
Rep.—Representative.
Rev.—Reverend or Revelation.
R. I.—Rhode Island.
S. C.—South Carolina.
Sec.—Section or Secretary.
Sen.—Senator or Senior.
Sept.—September.
St.—Saint or Street.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
ss.—To wit: namely.
Ten.—Tennessee.
Tex.—Texas.
Ult.—The last, or last month.
U. S. A.—United States of America.
Va.—Virginia.
Viz.—To wit: namely.
Vt.—Vermont.
Wis.—Wisconsin.

QUOTATIONS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES,

WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY USED IN WRITING OR SPEAKING ENGLISH.

Ab initio—From the beginning.
Ad finem—To the end.
Ad hominem—To the man.
Ad infinitum—Without limit.
Ad libitum—At pleasure.
Ad valorem—According to value.
Alias—Otherwise.
Alibi—Elsewhere; proof of having been elsewhere.
Alma mater—A cherishing mother.
Anglice—In English.
Bona fide—In good faith.
Compos mentis—Of a sound mind.
Cornu copiæ—The horn of plenty.
Dei Gratia—By the grace of God.
De facto—In fact; in deed.
De jure—By right, or law.
Dramatis personæ—Actors representing the characters in a play.
E pluribus unum—One formed of many. The motto of the United States.
Ergo—Therefore.
Excelsior—More lofty.
Ex officio—By virtue of office.
Ex parte—On one side.
Fac simile—A close imitation.
Habeas corpus—You may have the body.
Hic jacet—Here he lies.
Incognito—Unknown; disguised.
In statu quo—In the same state.
In toto—Altogether.
Ipse dixit—He said; an assertion.
Ipso facto—In fact.
Lapsus linguæ—A slip of the tongue.
Literatim—Letter for letter.
Lusus naturæ—A freak of nature.
Magna Charta—The great charter.
Malum per se—An evil of itself.
Mala fide—In bad faith.
Maximum—The greatest.
Memento mori—Be mindful of death.
Minimum—The smallest.
Mirabile dictu—Wonderful to tell.
Modus operandi—Mode of operating.
Multum in parvo—Much in a little.
Nem. con.—No one opposing; unanimously.
Ne plus ultra—The utmost extent.
Nolens volens—Unwilling or willing.
Nisi prius—Unless before.
Non compos mentis—Not of a sound mind.
Passim—Everywhere.
Per annum—By the year.
Per diem—By the day.
Post mortem—After death.
Prima facie—On the first appearance.
Pro bono publico—For the public good.
Pro et con—For and against.
Pro tempore (*Pro. tem.*)—For the time.
Quantum—How much.
Quantum sufficit—Sufficient quantity.
Quondam—Formerly.
Sanctum sanctorum—The Holy of Holies.
Secundem artem—According to art.
Sine die—Without day specified.
Sine qua non—That which is indispensable.
Suaviter in modo—Agreeably in manner.
Summum bonum—The chief good.
Terra firma—Solid earth.
Una voce—With one voice.
Ultra—Beyond; excessive.
Veni, Vidi, Vici—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus—Against.
Via—By the way of.
Vice versa—The terms being exchanged.
Viva voce—With the living voice.
Vide—See.
Vox populi—The voice of the people.
Beau monde—The gay world.
Bon mot—A lively phrase; a jest.
Cap a pie—From head to foot.
En masse—All together.
Melee—A conflict; a fight.
Nonchalance—Indifference.
Sang froid—Coolness; unconcern.
Soiree—An evening entertainment.
Sans souci—Without care or anxiety.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I.

The final *e* of a primitive word is dropped, upon adding a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *rate*, *rat* able.

Exception.—When the final *e* is preceded by *c* or *g*, it is retained; as, *peace*, *peace* able; *change*, *change* able; *courage*, *courage* ous.

Note.—The *e*, if preceded by *dg*, is dropped, when *ment* is added; as, *judge*, *judg* ment. It is also dropped in *duly*, *truly*, *awful*—from *due*, *true*, and *awe*.

RULE II.

A single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, ending a monosyllable, or words accented on the *last* syllable, is doubled, when a suffix beginning with a vowel, is added; as, drop, drop *ping*.

Note.—If the accent is changed from the last to the preceding syllable of the primitive, the final consonant is not doubled in the derivative; as, *pre fer'*, *pref' er* able; *con fer'*, *con' fer* ence; *re fer'*, *ref'-er* ence.

RULE III.

The double letters of a primitive word should be retained in the derivative; as, *stiff*, *stiff* ness; *full*, *full* ness; *will*, *will* ful; *roll*, en *roll*.

Exception.—When the suffix begins with *l*, one *l* of the primitive is dropped; as, *skill*, *skilless*, not *skillless*.

RULE IV.

Final *y*, preceded by a consonant, is changed to *i*, when a suffix is added, beginning with *a*, *e*, *o*, or a consonant; as, *try*, *tri* al, *tri* ed; *glory*, *glori* ous; *holy*, *holi* ness; *happy*, *hap pi* ly.

Exception.—Monosyllables retain the *y*, when the suffix begins with a consonant; as, *sly*, *sly* ly, *sly* ness.

Note 1.—The final *y* is retained when the suffix begins with *i*, in order to avoid an immediate repetition of *i*; as, *try*, *try* ing, not *tri* ing.

Note 2.—Final *y*, in a few instances, is changed to *e*; as, *beaute* ous, *plente* ous, *dute* ous, *bounte* ous, &c.

RULE V.

Final *y*, preceded by a vowel, is retained in the derivatives; as, *joy*, *joy* ous, *joy* ful.

Exception.—The *y* is changed to *i* in some derivatives, as *lay*, *laid*; *pay*, *paid*. It is improperly changed to *i*, also, in *dai* ly, from day.

RULE VI.

The vowel *i* is changed to *y*, when it is made final by dropping final *e*, in order to add a suffix beginning with *i*; as, *tie*, *ty* ing, not *ti* ing.

Exercise 430.

NAMES OF MEN.

Charles	Am′ brose	Ed′ win	Jes′ se
Frank	A mos	Eg bert	Jo thro
George	An drew	E li	Jo el
Giles	An son	E lon	Jo nas
Hugh	Ar thur	E noch	Jo seph
James	A sa	E than	Jo tham
Job	A saph	Eu gene′	Leon ard
John	Ash er	Ez′ ra	Le vi
Luke	Aus tin	Fran cis	Lew is
Mark	Be la	Frank lin	Li nus
Miles	Ca leb	Gil bert	Lu cas
Paul	Çal vin	Hen ry	Lu cius
Ralph	Ce phas	Her man	Lu ther
Seth	Clem ent	Hi ram	Ly man
Aa′ ron	Cy rus	Hor ace	Mar cus
A bel	Dan iel	I ra	Mar tin
Ab ner	Dar win	I saac	Ma son
A bram	Da vid	Ja bez	Mat thew
Ad am	Den nis	Ja cob	Mel vin
Al bert	Ed gar	Ja red	Mi cah
Al fred	Ed mund	Ja son	Mor gan
Al vin	Ed ward	Jas per	Mo ses

Exercise 431.

Na′ than	Wal′ ter	E li′ sha	Sam′ u el
Nel son	Will iam	E ras tus	Sim e on
No ah	A′ bra ham	Fred′ er ic	Sol o mon
Nor man	Al phe us	Gid e on	Syl va′ nus
O bed	Am a sa	Gus ta′ vus	Syl ves ter
Or son	An tho ny	Han′ ni bal	The′ o dore
O tis	Arch i bald	Har ri son	Tim o thy
Pat rick	Ar te mas	Ho ra′ tio	U ri′ ah
Pe leg	A bi′ jah	Is′ ra el	Val en tine
Pe ter	A lan son	Jef fer son	Zeb u lon
Phil ip	A lon zo	Jon a than	Al ex an′ der
Phi lo	Au gus tus	Josh u a	Cor ne′ li us
Reu ben	Bar′ na bas	Jo si′ ah	Eb en e′ zer
Rich ard	Ben ja min	Lem′ u el	El e a zer
Rob ert	Ben e dict	Lo ren′ zo	E ze′ ki el
Ru fus	Be ri′ ah	Mi′ cha el	Hez e ki′ ah
Si las	Be thu el	Na than′ iel	Jed e di ah
Si mon	Chris′ to pher	Nich′ o las	Jer e mi ah
Ste phen	Da ri′ us	Ol i ver	Ne he mi ah
Syd ney	E li as	Phin e as	Ob a di ah
Thom as	E li hu	Phi lan′ der	Zech a ri ah
Vin cent	E li jah	Phi le mon	Zed e ki ah

Exercise 432.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	I′ da	Car′ o line	Ma til′ da
Blanche	Ju dith	Cath a rine	Me lin da
Grace	Lau ra	Cyn thi a	Me lis sa
Jane	Lo is	Chris ti′ na	Mi ner va
Kate	Lu cy	Cla ris sa	Mi ran da
Rose	Mar tha	Deb′ o rah	Pris cil la
Ruth	Ma ry	De li a	Re bec ca
Ag′ nes	Nan cy	Dor o thy	Sa li na
Al ice	No ra	El ea nor	Sa bri na
An na	Ol ive	Em e line	So phi a
Co ra	Phe be	Em i ly	Try phe na
Dor cas	Ra chel	Ev e line	A de′ li a
El la	Rho da	E li′ za	A me li a
El len	Sa rah	Har′ ri et	An ge li′ na
Em ma	Stel la	I re′ na	Ar a bel la
Es ther	Su san	Jo′ se phīne	Cor de′ li a
Eu nice	Tir zah	Ju li a	E liz a beth
Fan ny	Ab′ i gail	Jo an′ na	Hen ri et′ ta
Flo ra	Ad a line	Lou ï sa	Is a bel la
Fran ces	A mi′ ra	Lu cin da	La vin′ i a
Ger trude	A man da	Lu cre tia	Le o no′ ra
Han nah	Au gus ta	Lyd′ i a	Me het′ a bel
Hel en	An toin ette′	Mar ga ret	Oc ta vi a
Hes ter	Be lin′ da	Mir i am	Vic to ri a
Hul dah	Char′ lotte	Ma ri′ a	Vir gin i a

Exercise 433.

NAMES OF THE STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS.

STATE.	CAPITAL.	STATE.	CAPITAL.
Maine,	Au gus′ ta.	Flor′ i da,	Tal la has′ see
New Hamp′ shire,	Con′ cord.	Mis sis sip′ pi,	Jack′ son.
Ver mont′,	Mont pel′ ier.	Lou′ is i an′ a,	Ba′ ton Rouge.
Mas sa chu′ setts,	Bos′ ton.	Tex′ as,	Aus′ tin.
Con nec′ ti cut,	Hart′ ford *and* New Ha′ ven.	O hi′ o,	Co lum′ bus.
		In di an′ a,	In di an ap o lis.
Rhode Isl′ and,	Prov′ i dence *and* New′ port.	Il li nois′,	Spring′ field.
		Ken tuck′ y,	Frank′ fort.
New York,	Al′ ba ny.	Ten nes see′,	Nash′ ville.
New Jer′ sey,	Tren′ ton.	Mich′ i gan,	Lan′ sing.
Penn syl va′ ni a,	Har′ ris burg.	Wis con′ sin,	Mad′ i son.
Del′ a ware,	Do′ ver.	I′ o wa,	Des Moines′.
Ma′ ry land,	An nap′ o lis.	Mis sou′ ri,	Jef′ fer son Cit′ y.
Vir gin′ i a,	Rich′ mond.	Ar kan′ sas,	Lit′ tle Rock′.
North Car o li′ na,	Ra′ leigh.	Cal i for′ ni a,	Sac ra ment′ o.
South Car o li′ na,	Co lum′ bi a.	Min ne so′ ta,	St. Paul.
Geor′ gi a,	Mil′ ledge ville.	Kan′ sas,	Le comp′ ton.
Al a bam′ a,	Mont gom′ er y.	Or′ e gon,	Sa′ lem.

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